GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS

OF

American Families Representative Citizens

Massachusetts

v. XI

ILLUSTRATED

Same family histories as in:

v. VIII R. I.

PUBLISHERS

STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1935

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Allen

Arms: Per bend argent and sable, six martlets countercharged.

Crest: A bird argent holding in the beak an acorn or, leaved vert.

Motto: Amicitia Sine Fraude.

(Burke's: "General Armory.")

Freeman S. Allen

ALLEN

Freeman Clarke Allen, son of Frederic Percival and Caroline Susan (Clarke) Allen, was born December 19, 1884, in Rochester and died there October 26, 1933. He was educated in the schools in Rochester and after his graduation from the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1904, immediately entered the business field in his native city, where he was destined to become a dominant and commanding figure.

As the son and grandson of men whose progressiveness and strict business integrity had done much towards the upbuilding of the community, he was splendidly endowed with marked natural ability to uphold the fine and honorable traditions of his family. He became identified with two of the city's leading industries, the Concrete Block Works of which he was general manager and the Hollister Lumber Company, where he held the office of treasurer. He was also one of the organizers of the Beckley, Allen Realty Company and for many years a partner in this concern. Mr. Allen had an especial talent for organization, coupled with a keen insight

into existing conditions, that assured, from the outset, the success of any undertaking to which he lent his support. He held the responsible position of assistant credit manager of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester at the time of his death. His connection with this organization began in 1913 when he became associated with the auditing department and later became assistant to Mr. F. W. Lovejoy.

Mr. Allen's official positions were but one phase of his active business career. In the banking world, where the Allen name has always been synonymous with honor and sound judgment, he added further lustre to it by his long and faithful service as director of the Central Trust Company. He was also a director of the Genessee Valley Railroad; secretary and director of the Rochester Credit Men's Service Corporation; a member of the National Association of Credit Men and of the Municipal Harbor Commission.

While these varied contributions to the economic life of the community made Mr. Allen a figure that Rochester could ill afford to lose, his passing was also

keenly felt in military circles, where from the beginning of the World War until the time of his death he was a recognized leader. He was active in organizing Troop H, Depot Unit, which was ordered to New York to guard the city's water supply in 1917, and in June, 1918, Mr. Allen entered the service at Washington, D. C. He was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. He was in training at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and later assigned to El Paso, Texas, as zone supply officer. He was promoted to captain, March 16, 1918, and honorably discharged on February 28, 1919. Upon his return to Rochester he became one of the organizers of the Monroe County American Legion and served as its first commander. He was never too busy to assist his comrades in any way within his power and it can be safely said, that of all Mr. Allen's varied interests, the Legion was the dearest to his heart. His passing meant, to every member of Monroe Post, the loss of a sincere friend. The following resolutions were adopted by the American Legion of Monroe County and by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit of Memorial Post, No. 206, of Rochester:

ALLEN

"WHEREAS, the untimely death of Freeman C. Allen, first County Commander of the American Legion of Monroe County, has brought sorrow and regret to all members of the American Legion; and

"WHEREAS, Freeman C. Allen was one of those who formed the American Legion in this county and served as its first County Commander and, by his service and his exemplary conduct in the Legion, gave dignity, leadership and force to the American Legion, placing it on a firm foundation, and,

"WHEREAS, during all the years since his term of office as County Commander, he has continued to serve faithfully, loyally and unstintedly, in behalf of the veterans and the American Legion,

"BE IT RESOLVED: That the American Legion of Monroe County express publicly its profound regret and deep sorrow for the loss sustained through the untimely death of Freeman C. Allen, Legionnaire, distinguished citizen, loyal friend and patriot;

"RESOLVED: That the County Colors of the American Legion be draped in black for a period of one month and,

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of

the resolutions be sent to his family and that these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of the Monroe County Committee of the American Legion, and that copies be given the press.

(Signed) CLEMENT G. LANNI,

Monroe County Commander."

* * * * *

"WHEREAS, It has been the will of Almighty God to call to his Heavenly home, Freeman C. Allen, a Past Commander of Memorial Post of the American Legion and a friend of Memorial Auxiliary, and,

"WHEREAS, By his passing there is removed from our midst one whose exemplary spirit of duty and patriotism shall ever remain, and,

"WHEREAS, By his death his family suffer an irreparable loss, save only the everlasting memory of his love and devotion;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That we, the members of Memorial Post Auxiliary extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and,

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of

this resolution be sent to the family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

Memorial Post Auxiliary,

HARRIET RIEDEL."

Mr. Allen also played an important part in civic affairs and understood fully, the needs and possibilities of the city, with which his family for generations had been so intimately identified. He was always ready to give his services to any movement for the betterment of civic conditions and in this connection, took an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce, where from time to time he served on various important committees. He was an active figure in Republican politics and represented his ward as county committeeman. He marched with the famous Boys in Blue, crack Republican marching unit of New York State, in six presidential campaigns, and in politics as in everything, Freeman Clarke Allen played the game squarely and without thought of personal gain.

He was an ardent believer in temperance but was

sincerely opposed to prohibition and took a leading and active part in the movement of the Crusaders, an organization which became influential in repealing the eighteenth amendment.

From boyhood Mr. Allen took a keen interest in historical subjects. He was the owner of a noteworthy collection of historical papers and documents pertaining to the early history of Rochester, some of which had been in the family for several generations. He was a valued member of the Board of Managers of the Rochester Historical Society, which at a special meeting unanimously adopted the following Memorial of appreciation and sent a copy of same to his family:

> "The death of Freeman Clarke Allen, October 26, 1933, removes from the Board a loyal member. The suddenness of his passing, in the midst of a career well known for its usefulness in business and civic activities, serves to sharpen the sense of personal loss the Board sustains.
>
> "Mr. Allen brought to the deliberations of this group a buoyant, forward looking enthusiasm, virility and courage, characteristic of young

manhood. Here, as elsewhere, his opinion received attention. Not only was his own record for sound judgment held in regard; he was a son and a grandson of men whose enterprise and progressiveness have done much to build up the community, no less than to foster the welfare of the business organizations with which they were identified. That he inherited a talent for successful undertakings was demonstrated by the results he achieved in many and varied activities.

> "It can be truly said that Mr. Allen was a representative of Rochester through the outstanding character of his achievements and his heritage from old Rochester families that have left an enduring record of progressive enterprise. He did look into the past as recorded in pictures and prints, but he also turned his energies forward to the purpose that his own generation should make as worthy a contribution to the upward march of civilization as had that of his forebears. Cherished in memory among us this gallant young life even now goes on into its fulfillment beyond our sight."

Mr. Allen was well known as a sportsman and an ardent golfer. The Sports Club, a branch of the Genessee Valley Club, of which he was president, was organized largely through his efforts.

ALLEN

As a member of an old and distinguished Rochester family, Mr. Allen was prominent in the social life of the city. He served long as a member of the Board of Governors of the Genessee Valley Club before he became its president and was also a member of the Rochester Country Club, the Automobile Club of Rochester, the Rochester Community Players, the Society of the Genessee and Rochester Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He was an active member of the Brick Presbyterian Church and had formerly served as a trustee of St. Peters Presbyterian Church.

Freeman Clarke Allen married, April 25, 1911, Eleanor Angle, daughter of Charles Edwin and Ida Jane (Motley) Angle of Rochester.

Children:

(1) Frederic Freeman, born March 12, 1915.

(2) Jane, born March 1, 1918.

It seems eminently fitting to quote editorials from the press and resolutions adopted by various organizations at the time of Mr. Allen's death. They show how real a place Mr. Allen had made for himself and

how vitally his help and influence affected every organization with which he was identified.

From editorial in the Rochester Evening Journal:

"Although the crowded career of Freeman Clarke Allen, dead at forty-eight, extended to separate avenues of business, society, politics, sports and the military, it contributed generously to each.

"His was a strenuous life, although brief.

"A member of an old and distinguished Rochester family, Mr. Allen added to the luster of its record with personal deeds that had the stamp of merit throughout diversified works.

"As one of the organizers and first commander of Monroe American Legion; as an officer in various corporations of this city; as a thoroughly active member of various clubs and organizations; as one of the famous Boys in Blue marching club, he took his part well.

"Mr. Allen died unexpectedly.

"Sorrow because of his passing will settle like a mantle over many fields in which he worked, and bring keen regret to all."

ALLEN

From editorial in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle:

> "The death of Freeman Clarke Allen, whose life had been identified with important business and civic activities of Rochester, is a heavy blow to a large circle of his friends and acquaintances, and to the community generally. The suddenness of his passing, in the midst of a career notable for its usefulness, serves to sharpen the keen sense of personal loss which will be felt by a host of Rochesterians.
>
> "Mr. Allen was not yet 50 years of age. He apparently was at the height of his powers, a man whose opinion was widely sought and whose word carried unusual weight in business and in civic enterprises. Not only was his own record for sound judgment held in regard; he was a son and a grandson of men whose enterprise and progressiveness had done much to build up the community, no less than to foster the welfare of the business organizations with which they were identified. That he inherited a talent for successful undertakings was demonstrated by the results he achieved in many and varied activities.
>
> "In a very real sense, Mr. Allen was representative of Rochester through the outstanding character of his achievements and his heritage

from old Rochester families that have left an enduring record of progressive enterprise. The memory of his life will be cherished long by those who were privileged to know him."

From the Board of Directors of the Central Trust Company of Rochester:

"In this endeavor to place upon the records of the Central Trust Company the profound sorrow we feel in the passing of our colleague Freeman C. Allen we are painfully conscious of the insufficiency of words. How to adequately phrase his unswerving integrity and courage, his conscientious discharge of every trust, his lofty standard of business ethics, his keen sense of responsibility as a citizen and his high reputation as a man among men. Truly we have lost a sterling friend and a valued co-worker. His fullness of character cannot be recorded on the printed page but is indelibly engraven in our hearts. It is ordered that this tribute be made a part of the minutes of this Company and that a copy be sent to Mr. Allen's family."

From the Board of Directors of the Rochester Credit Men's Service Corporation:

"WHEREAS, it has pleased the Divine Providence to call from our midst our beloved friend,

ALLEN

Freeman C. Allen, a fellow director and former president of our mother organization, the Rochester Association of Credit Men, and,

"WHEREAS, the intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties on this Board and the years of tireless effort which he spent to promote the general welfare of this corporation as an aid to the elevation of our profession, and,

"WHEREAS, the sudden removal of such a life leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members in this field of endeavor:

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be spread over the records, both of this corporation and Association, and that an engrossed copy be sent to the bereaved wife and children, to whom we extend our utmost sympathy in their sorrow."

From the Port Commission of the City of Rochester:

"RESOLVED, that the members of the Port Commission desire to record their profound sorrow in the death of Freeman C. Allen, member of this Commission, and their appreciation of his constructive effort and helpful co-operation

with the Commission in matters pertaining to the administration of the Port of Rochester, and

"RESOLVED FURTHER, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

PORT COMMISSION.

J. A. BIEL,
Secretary."

From the Monroe County NRA Compliance Board in a letter to Mrs. Allen:

"The members of the Monroe County NRA Compliance Board extend you their sympathy in the loss of Mr. Allen.

"We recall with gratitude the sound advice and helpful co-operation and service given by Mr. Allen, during the period when the County NRA was active and later when the Compliance Board was organized.

"We shall cherish the memory of personal and official contacts with one of Rochester's most useful citizens."

Respectfully yours,

Monroe County NRA Compliance Board.

(Signed) J. FRANKLIN BONNER,
Chairman."

ALLEN

From the Genessee Valley Club:

"WHEREAS, for many years Freeman C. Allen has been a member of this Board, serving as Secretary, Vice-President, and President. His thoughtfulness for others, his generosity, his spirit of sportsmanship, all combined to make him highly esteemed by the entire membership of the Club. In his death we suffer a great loss. The record of the constructive work he accomplished for the Club, will always stand out as a monument to his memory.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this resolution be adopted and spread upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy be sent to the family and the Daily Press."

ALVORD

Arms: *Gules, six pears or, three and three barways, a chief of the second.*

Crest: *A boar's head argent with a broken spear; handle thrust down the mouth or.*

(Burke's: "General Armory.")

THE origin of the surname Alvord has been a subject of much discussion, but the explanation by Canon J. G. Alford of Bristol, England, as set forth in the Alvord Genealogy is generally accepted by authorities.

"Alde was an ancient form of old as in alderman. Aldeford was the old ford across a river and Robertus Dominus de Aldeford was a master, lord or governor of a military station (Aldford Castle) commanding the old ford across the Dee above Chester. The changes then followed;

"Richard Dom de Aldford, Rudulf de Aldford, Henry de Aldford, Robert de Alford (a descendant of 'Bigot' who came over with

William the Conqueror. He was Knight in 1160.), Thomas Alford, Alexander Alvord.

"(*The above is not to be taken as a direct line of ancestry.*)"

The foregoing clearly indicates that the spelling of the name was changed when the family was established in America as descendants of Alexander Alford, the progenitor of three-fourths of the line in this country, have consistently used the spelling "Alvord." The family is one of the very earliest in County Somerset, England, and its connection with Aldford Castle in Cheshire is also well established. In the north of England the Alfords became landowners about 1560 and since that time are numbered among the gentry.

ALEXANDER ALVORD (ALFORD), immigrant ancestor, was born in Bridport, County Dorset, England, October 15, 1627, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 3, 1687. The date of his arrival in America is not known, but it has been proven beyond doubt that he came as a child accompanied by Benedict Alford and Joanna Alford, also minors, who doubtless were his brother and

sister. There are many facts to strengthen this theory. They were among the earliest settlers in Windsor, Connecticut; the years of their marriages, 1640, 1646 and 1646 respectively, indicate that they were of about the same age and in later life their families were intimately associated. There is also evidence that they came from the parish of Whitestaunton, County Somerset, England. Record of the marriage of Thomas Alford and Joan Hawkins on May 11, 1618, is found in Ashill, eight miles from Whitestaunton, County Somerset, and it is generally believed that they were the parents of the young immigrants.

Alexander Alvord is first mentioned in American records in 1645, when the town of Windsor granted him a lot, on which he built a house and sold it to Josiah Ellsworth in 1654. He removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1661 where records of a town meeting show that he was granted land on February 20, 1661, and that the house which he built was burned during King Philip's War, in 1676. The early records also show that he received a piece of land as a war grant in that year.

ALVORD

Numerous references to him are found in the early town and church records. He signed a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature to form a Society in Northfield on May 31, 1671. He was admitted to the Northampton Church about 1672 and was a subscriber to Harvard College, 1672-3. He took the oath of allegiance in Northampton, February 8, 1678, and was admitted a freeman in 1684. Apparently the change from Alford to Alvord took place about 1682, as the Northampton records of that year state that: "Alexander Alvord had the largest number of rods of fence to be built except John Stebbins," and frequently mention him as "possessed of large means."

Alexander Alvord married, October 29, 1646, in Windsor, Mary Vore, daughter of Richard and Ann Vore.

Children:

(1) Abigail, born in Windsor, October 6, 1647, died in Northampton, June 17, 1691; married, July 3, 1666, in Northampton, Thomas Root.

(2) John, born in Windsor, August 12, 1649, died

in Northampton, March 17, 1727; married, in Northampton, Abigail Phelps, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Phelps.

(3) Mary, born in Windsor, July 6, 1651; married, March 24, 1669-70, in Northampton, John Weller, son of Richard and Ann (Wilson) Weller.

(4) Thomas, of whom further.

(5) Elizabeth, born in Windsor, November 12, 1655, died in Northampton, May 6, 1687; married, December 12, 1684, in Northampton, Henry Burt, son of David and Mary (Holton) Burt.

(6) Benjamin, born in Windsor, February 11, 1658, died in Northampton in 1715; married, in Northampton, 1690, Deborah Stebbins, daughter of John and Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins.

(7) Sarah, born in Windsor, June 24, 1660, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 16, 1704; married, July 10, 1689, James Warriner, son of William and Joanna Warriner.

(8) Jeremiah, born in Northampton, May 9, 1663, died in Hatfield, Massachusetts; married (first), in 1691, in Deerfield, Mehitable (Frary) Root, widow of Hezekiah Root and

daughter of Sampson and Mary (Daniels) Frary; married (second), after 1698, in Hatfield, Mercy Gull, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith-Foote) Gull.

(9) Ebenezer, born in Northampton, December 23, 1665, died there November 29, 1758; married (first), in 1691, in Northampton, Ruth Baker, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Holton) Baker; married (second), about 1708, Elizabeth Bird, daughter of James and Lydia (Steele) Bird.

(10) Jonathan, born in Northampton, April 6, 1669, died there August 13, 1729; married, January 12, 1693, in Northampton, Thankful Miller, daughter of William and Patience Miller.

(11) Still born child, born in Northampton in 1671.

Thomas Alvord, son of Alexander and Mary (Vore) Alvord, was born in Windsor, October 27, 1653, and died in Northampton, July 22, 1688. He took the oath of allegiance in Northampton on February 8, 1678, and received a grant of land on May 1, of that year. He fought under Captain William Turner in the Falls Fight May 19, 1676, and

his son, Thomas, received a grant of land in Fallston, now Bernardston, Massachusetts, for this service. An inventory of his estate presented by Lieutenant John Taylor August 10, 1688, showed, "A house and land valued at fifty pounds, pasture land over the river, eighteen pounds, two cows, a horse, swine, and much household furniture. Value 155 pounds."

Thomas Alvord married, in Northampton, March 22, 1681, Joanna Taylor, daughter of John and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor. She was born September 27, 1655, in Northampton where she died February 28, 1737-8.

Children:

(1) John, born in Northampton, August 10, 1682, where he died August 10, 1682.

(2) Thomas, born in Northampton, August 28, 1683, died in Chatham, Connecticut, December 29, 1768; married (first), in Northampton, January 3, 1705-6, Esther Parsons, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Clark) Parsons; married (second), after 1707, Mary Strong, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Stebbins) Strong.

(3) John, of whom further.

(4) Josiah, born in Northampton, February 7, 1688, died December 13, 1691.

JOHN ALVORD, son of Thomas and Joanna (Taylor) Alvord, was born in Northampton, October 19, 1685, and died in South Hadley, Massachusetts, November 21, 1757. He married, December 29, 1708, in Northampton, Dorcas Lyman, daughter of John and Mindwell (Sheldon-Pomeroy) Lyman.

Children:

(1) John, born in Northampton, October 29, 1711, died in South Hadley, July 8, 1758; married, July 17, 1734, in Hadley, Abigail White, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Abigail (Craft) White.

(2) Mindwell, born in Northampton, August 4, 1713, died in South Hadley, August 25, 1764; married Thomas White, son of Deacon Joseph and Abigail (Craft) White.

(3) Esther, born in Northampton; married in 1748, Jesse Bellows.

(4) Saul, of whom further.

(5) Elijah, born in Northampton, January 17, 1718-19, died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, about 1788; married, about 1740, Hannah Judd, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Bascom) Judd.

(6) Dorcas, born in Northampton, March 28, 1720, died in South Hadley, November 24, 1744; married Jonathan White, son of Nathaniel and Esther (Strong) White.

(7) Gad, born in Northampton in 1723, died young.

(8) Gad, born in Northampton in 1726, died in Wilmington, Vermont, May 11, 1810; married (first), November 17, 1750, in South Hadley, Lydia Smith, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Smith) Smith; married (second), February 24, 1778, in Greenfield, Mrs. Thankful (Wells) Holland, widow of Abisha Holland and daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Smead) Wells.

(9) Job, born in Northampton in 1729, died in South Hadley, January 30, 1789; married, January 5, 1762, Rebecca Smith, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Smith) Smith.

(10) Nathan, born in South Hadley, died "probably" in Brookfield, Vermont; married (first), January 15, 1756, Lydia White; married

(second), September 16, 1784, in Hadley, Mrs. Mary Marshall, widow of John Marshall.

(11) Gideon, born in South Hadley, June 12, 1734, where he died in May, 1808; married Sarah Montague.

Saul Alvord, son of John and Dorcas (Lyman) Alvord, was born in Northampton, April 23, 1717, and died in Windsor, September 28, 1793. He served as constable of Northampton in 1755 and removed to Bolton, Connecticut, in 1761, where he united with the church in 1762 and was made a Deacon. He served Bolton as Selectman and held other offices of trust.

Saul Alvord married, about 1745-6, Martha Churchill, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Dickinson) Churchill of Bolton. She was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1724 and died in Bolton, September 16, 1794.

Children:

(1) Martha, born in Northampton, June 29, 1747, died in Bolton, March 25, 1817; married (first), December 31, 1766, Judah Strong, son

of David and Thankful (Loomis) Strong; married (second), December 11, 1788, in Bolton, Reverend George Colton, A. M.

(2) Lydia, born in Northampton, September 7, 1748, where she died July 5, 1750.

(3) Saul, born in Northampton, May 20, 1751, where he died July 5, 1753.

(4) Saul, of whom further.

(5) Ann, born in Northampton, October 7, 1755, died in Somers, Connecticut, August 5, 1834; married (first), February 15, 1781, in Bolton, Benoni Shepherd, son of Noah and Margaret (Stone) Shepherd; married (second), December 25, 1810, Benjamin Phelps, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Horton) Phelps.

(6) Eunice, born in Northampton, January 2, 1759, died in Bolton, September 7, 1801; married, April 14, 1789, in Bolton, Deacon Nathaniel Hubbard, son of David and Abigail (Olcott) Hubbard.

(7) Infant, born in Bolton, December 8, 1764, died young.

SAUL ALVORD, son of Saul and Martha (Churchill) Alvord, was born in Northampton, July 9, 1753, and died in Bolton, September 23, 1832. He

was an extensive landowner and kept the old Bolton Tavern west of the church. He was an acknowledged leader in town affairs and represented the town in the State Legislature. He was also selectman and the first postmaster of Bolton and is referred to as Captain Alvord. His Revolutionary War Record is quoted from "Connecticut Men in the Revolution":

> "Alvord, Saul, Corporal, 6 days service from town of Bolton, marched to relief of Boston on Lexington Alarm, April, 1775."
>
> "Alvord, Saul, Cornet 3d Troop of Horse, 4th Regiment of Light Horse under Major Ebenezer Backus of Norwich, 1776."

Saul Alvord married (first), April 14, 1778, in Newington, Connecticut, Eleanor Kellogg, daughter of Martin and Mary (Bordman) Kellogg. She was born in Newington, March 10, 1755, and died in Bolton, February 21, 1812. He married (second), February, 1813, in East Hartford, Connecticut, Mrs. Cynthia (Hooker) Olcott, widow of Reverend Allen Olcott and daughter of Roger and Anna (Kellogg) Hooker. She was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1760 and died in Bolton, June 27, 1827.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Infant, born in Bolton, June 8, 1780, died the same day.

(2) Saul, of whom further.

(3) Eleanor, born in Bolton, February 24, 1784, where she died in 1859; unmarried.

(4) Aurelia, born in Bolton, July 20, 1786, died in Hudson, Ohio, November 12, 1863; married, December 25, 1804, in Bolton, Anson Brewster, son of Ichabod and Lucy (Clark) Brewster.

(5) Martin, born in Bolton, July 17, 1788, where he died, September 7, 1850; married (first), April 14, 1812, Sophie Shepherd, daughter of Deacon Benoni and Ann (Alvord) Shepherd; married (second), Martha Burleigh Clark, daughter of Joseph and Anne Hilton (Burleigh) Clark.

(6) Elijah, born in Bolton, January 22, 1790, where he died, November 19, 1820; married, October 31, 1811, in Bolton, Clarissa White, daughter of Jabez Loomis and Elizabeth (Wales) White.

(7) Tirzah, born in Bolton, November 10, 1791, died in St. Clairsville, Ohio, May 8, 1817; married, in 1812, Benjamin Ruggles, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Durkee) Ruggles.

(8) Harriet, born in Bolton, June 29, 1793, where she died, March 20, 1852; married, September 11, 1817, in Bolton, William Deming, son of Richard and Mellicent (Merrill) Deming.

SAUL ALVORD, son of Saul and Eleanor (Kellogg) Alvord, was born May 27, 1781, in Bolton, where he died October 31, 1842. He was graduated from Yale College in 1800 and was admitted to the bar of Tolland County in 1803. He held many important offices and served as associate judge of the County Court for many years. He was a member of the State Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention of 1818. In October, 1811, he and his wife were admitted to membership in the Congregational Church in Bolton. He was an ardent churchman and often represented the Congregational Church on ecclesiastical bodies. He was also a trustee of the Nathan Hall Donation. Saul Alvord was noted for his high principles and his faithfulness to every trust.

He married, November 11, 1806, Phebe Buell, daughter of Major John Hutchinson and Phebe (Hubbell) Buell. She was born in Hebron,

Connecticut, June 14, 1787, and died in Bolton, February 24, 1851.

Children:

(1) Saul, born in Bolton, January 27, 1808, died March 6, 1811.

(2) Louisa Metcalf, born in Bolton, August 31, 1809, died in Gilead, Connecticut, November 16, 1847; married, March 13, 1832, in Bolton, Josiah Champion Gilbert, son of Peyton Randolph and Anna (Porter) Gilbert.

(3) Hubbell Buell, born in Bolton, December 14, 1811, died in Vineland, New Jersey, January 16, 1881; married (first), December 13, 1849, in Winsted, Connecticut, Mary Munro Clark, daughter of Lucius and Nancy (Boyd) Clark; married (second), February 7, 1856, in New York City, Caroline Maria (Fowler) Deveau, daughter of Moses and Rhoda (Burtis) Fowler and widow of James W. Deveau.

(4) Saul, born in Bolton, October 28, 1815, where he died September 25, 1846; unmarried.

(5) Henry, of whom further.

(6) John Buell, born in Bolton, December 6, 1821, where he died September 7, 1851; unmarried.

(7) Charles, born in Bolton, November 25, 1826,

died in Torrington, Connecticut, July 13, 1901; married, November 18, 1857, Almira Burtis, daughter of Seaman and Martha (Ward) Burtis.

(8) Mary Buell, born in Bolton, November 25, 1826, died young.

Henry Alvord, son of Saul and Phebe (Buell) Alvord, was born, February 8, 1819, in Bolton, where he died May 1, 1877. He attended the schools of his native town and then taught school for several years. He purchased a farm a short distance from the Bolton Center Church and soon became one of the most successful and progressive farmers of the section, where for many years his farm was considered one of the show places of the town. Mr. Alvord was equally as prominent in civic affairs and was one of the leaders in the political life of Bolton as well as in church affairs. He served as town treasurer for a long period and was a trustee of the Nathan Hale fund of Coventry. He was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket in 1861. In his youth he united with the Bolton Congregational Church and was one of its deacons as well as its Sunday School Superin-

tendent for over thirty years. All during his life he ably upheld the high reputation that had distinguished the name of Alvord for several generations in the history of Bolton.

Henry Alvord married, May 12, 1846, in Colchester, Connecticut, Mary Williams Gillett, daughter of Ely Hall and Mary (Williams) Gillett. She was born in Colchester, December 24, 1824, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, September 3, 1888.

Children:

(1) Louise, born in Bolton, July 28, 1847; married, September 13, 1870, Arthur Bliss Carpenter, son of Job Talcott and Eliza (Palmer) Carpenter.

(2) John Buell, born in Bolton, April 3, 1849, where he died July 31, 1857.

(3) Mary Jane, born in Bolton, December 8, 1850; married, October 31, 1878, Byron Burritt Loughead, son of Richard and Maria (Foster) Loughead of Bolton.

(4) Phebe Buell, born in Bolton, October 19, 1852; married, October 31, 1878, in Bolton, Elijah Horatio Talcott, son of Elijah Hart and Ninetta (West) Talcott.

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(5) Henry Clay, born in Bolton, April 30, 1854; married, October 6, 1880, in Montague, Massachusetts, Alice Cornelia Bissell, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Corse) Bissell.

(6) Emma Gillett, born in Bolton, July 28, 1858; married, December 13, 1882, in Torrington, Clark Smith Beardslee, son of Samuel Augustus and Lois Diana (Smith) Beardslee.

(7) Carrie, born in Bolton, July 27, 1860, where she died August 18, 1868.

(8) Charles Hubbell, of whom further.

Charles Hubbell Alvord, son of Henry and Mary Williams (Gillett) Alvord, was born in Bolton, November 23, 1861, and died at his summer home in Pine Orchard, Connecticut, September 2, 1930. He was educated in the schools of Bolton and at a business college in Hartford, Connecticut. He was only fifteen years old when his father died and the management and operation of the large farm fell, to a great extent, upon his shoulders. This responsibility, which he carried successfully for several years, undoubtedly had much to do with developing the excellent judgment and executive ability, which was to distinguish him in later life.

When, in 1882, the farm was sold and his family removed to Torrington, Connecticut, Mr. Alvord became associated with his brother-in-law, Elijah Talcott in establishing a flour, feed and grain business under the firm name of Talcott and Alvord and Mr. Alvord became manager. The business grew and prospered and for the next decade he devoted himself to his mercantile interests until a larger opportunity in a new field caused him to sever his connection with the firm.

Mr. Alvord became associated with the Hendey Machine Company of Torrington as Secretary in 1896 and his remarkable executive ability was soon recognized and won him rapid promotion. He was elected vice-president and general manager in 1907 and president in 1919 upon the retirement of Frederick F. Fuessenich. He held this important position until a few years before his death when failing health forced him to retire from active business.

During nearly half a century of active business life in the city of Torrington, Mr. Alvord became prominently identified with practically every phase of civic

growth and activity. Of especial note is his interest in the advancement of education, which occupied him for the last twenty years of his life. The fine school buildings in Torrington stand as a monument to his splendid ability and unceasing interest in school matters. He became a member of the school committee in 1910, chairman in 1912 and served in this capacity until the time of his death.

The Center School at the corner of Church and Prospect Streets, widely known as one of the finest and best equipped schools in Connecticut, was erected during his administration. It involved an expenditure of more than $200,000, and in the handling of this large amount Mr. Alvord showed the same care and judgment that characterized his own business affairs. Several other new schools were built while Mr. Alvord was chairman of the building committee, to the perfect satisfaction of the citizens of Torrington, the only reward he asked for his services. For him it was enough to know that he had been of service to his community. How greatly his fellow townsmen appreciated his work in this connection

was expressed by Henry G. Ellis, a member of the board of education, who said, on Mr. Alvord's passing:

> "His services to the schools of Torrington, especially during the years when the building program was at its height, was of inestimable value."

Mr. Alvord was a Republican and took a keen interest in political matters, though he never sought political appointment. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1918 and served on the committees of appropriations and rules, where his record is noteworthy and his experience was of great value. Here again he proved himself worthy of the trust vested in him by his fellow citizens. Edward H. Hotchkiss, a long time associate said of him:

> "The death of Charles H. Alvord removes from our midst one who throughout his life stood for the best in social, civic and business endeavor."

Every worthy community enterprise was assured of Mr. Alvord's loyal and wholehearted support and

he always contributed most generously of his means, as well as of his time and wise counsel to any worthwhile movement.

Throughout his life he maintained a sincere interest in the welfare of the town in which he was born. When in 1919, he learned of a debt on the building of the Bolton Hall and Library Association which had become a problem for the small community, he promptly sent his check in the name of his wife, son and himself for the full amount.

He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Charlotte Hungerford Memorial Hospital of Torrington, where his usefulness was highly appreciated, as is indicated from the following, quoted from a tribute by Mr. W. R. Reid, who was associated with him on the board:

> "The community has lost an excellent citizen in the death of Mr. Alvord. He always was deeply interested in the work of the hospital and in fact in everything else with which he was connected; and was always ready to give unselfishly of his time and talents. He will be sorely missed."

Mr. Alvord was an ardent and devoted church man. He was a member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church from 1908 until a few months before his death, when he was elected junior warden to succeed the late Mr. George H. Atkins.

Mr. Alvord was a director of the Torrington National Bank and Trust Company; the Wolcottville School Society; the Hillside Cemetery Association and a former director of the Connecticut Manufacturer's Association. During his active business career, he was, at one time or another, identified with nearly every important corporation in the city of Torrington and to these interests he brought the same thoroughness and attention that made him so valuable to the Hendey Machine Company.

Mr. Alvord was a charter member of the Torrington Club; a former president of the Greenwoods Country Club of Torrington; a member of the Union League Club of New York; the Waterbury and Torrington Country Clubs; the Automobile Club of America; the Litchfield County Automobile Club; the Pine Orchard Club and the Mountain Lake Club

of Florida. He was also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the 32nd degree.

Mr. Alvord married, October 1, 1891, Clara Alice Hendey, a daughter of Henry John and Clara (Fuessenich) Hendey.

Henry John Hendey was born in London, England, December 29, 1844, and died in Torrington, December 8, 1906. He was a prominent manufacturer of Torrington and one of the founders of the Hendey Machine Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvord were the parents of one son, Carl Gillette, who was born in Torrington May 14, 1903.

Baldwin

Arms: Argent, a chevron ermine between three hazel sprigs vert.

Crest: A squirrel sejant or, holding a hazel sprig vert.

(Burke's: "General Armory").

BALDWIN

THE surname Baldwin is of ancient German or Scandinavian origin and literally translated signifies "Bold winner" or "Bold, courageous friend." The name in its various forms is found in nearly every language of medieval Europe. It antedates the beginning of surnames, as in the case of the Baldwins, Kings of Jerusalem and Emperors of Constantinople and of Baldwin, Prince of Edessa, and first King of Jerusalem, mentioned in the history of the first Crusade. Also in the records of the battle Roncenvalles in 778, Baldwin, son of Gan, son of Ogier, the Dane, was slain by Charlon, son of Charlemagne; which lends authority to the contention of some historians, that the name is of Scandinavian origin and was introduced into France by invading Norsemen. In 837, Baldwin I, who married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France, was created Margrave of Flanders and became the first of a strong line of rulers who governed the Dukedom of Flanders for several centuries. Baldwin I is also noted as the founder of Bruges and the successful defender of the West Frankish Dominions against Northern invaders. The

importance of the Baldwin line was greatly strengthened by the marriage of Baldwin II, son of Baldwin I, with Aelfrthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great.

Since the time of William the Conqueror, who created a Baldwin Viscount of Devonshire and Baron of Okehampton, the name occurs with increasing frequency in English history, where many records of the granting of lands, titles and arms to Baldwins, for distinguished service to King and Country are found.

The Baldwins in America descend from the Bucks County branch of the family, of whom the most eminent was Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of Common Pleas of England from 1536 to 1546 and Lord of the Manor of Aylesbury. Richard Baldwin of Dundredge, County Bucks, was a descendant of Sir John and the ancestor of the American branch of the family hereinafter under consideration.

Joseph Baldwin, son of Richard Baldwin, of County Bucks, England, was among the early settlers

of Milford, Connecticut, where his name appears on the first list of free planters, recorded November 20, 1639. He removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1663 and died there November 2, 1684. His will, dated December 20, 1680, and proved at Northampton, Massachusetts, disposes of his property in Milford to his three sons, Benjamin, Jonathan and Joseph, and of the rest of his estate to his wife and other children.

Joseph Baldwin married (first), Hannah, who joined the church in Milford, June 23, 1644. He married (second), Isabel Northam, widow of James Northam. She died December 3, 1676. He married (third), Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Warriner, widow of William Warriner of Springfield, Massachusetts. She died April 25, 1696.

Children:

(1) Joseph, of whom further.

(2) Benjamin, born in Milford about 1642, baptized June 23, 1644.

(3) Hannah, baptized in Milford, June 23, 1644; married Jeremiah Hull.

(4) Mary, baptized in Milford, June 23, 1644; married John Catlin.

(5) Elizabeth, baptized in 1645; married James Warriner.

(6) Martha, baptized in 1645; married John Hawkes.

(7) Jonathan, born in 1649; married Hannah Ward.

(8) David, born in 1651; married Mary Stream.

(9) Sarah, born in 1653; married Samuel Bartlett of Northampton.

JOSEPH BALDWIN, son of Joseph and Hannah Baldwin, was born in Milford about 1640 and died in Hadley, November 21, 1681. He married Sarah Coley of Milford, daughter of Benjamin Coley. She was baptized in 1648.

Children:

(1) Joseph, born October 1, 1663.

(2) James, of whom further.

(3) Mehitable, born in June, 1670.

(4) Hannah.

(5) Mary.

(6) Mercy.

(7) Hannah.

(8) Samuel.

JAMES BALDWIN, son of Joseph and Sarah (Coley) Baldwin, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, about 1664 and died at Saybrook, Connecticut, where his will was proved in 1756. A deed in Milford, dated August 5, 1692, lists him as "James Baldwin, weaver." He was admitted to the church in Milford in 1699 and his wife, Elizabeth, was admitted July 18, 1703. He removed to Durham, Connecticut, where he is listed as a proprietor May 1, 1708. He resided in Durham until after 1724 when he removed to Saybrook.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth.

(2) David.

(3) Phebe.

(4) Moses, of whom further.

(5) Aaron, born April 15, 1705.

(6) Hannah, born 1710.

BALDWIN

Moses Baldwin, son of James and Elizabeth Baldwin, was born in Milford, April 15, 1705, and died in Saybrook about 1756. He married Abigail Royce, daughter of Deacon Robert Royce of Meriden, Connecticut. Deacon Robert Royce was the son of Samuel and Hannah Church (Josiah) Royce, early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Children:

(1) Aaron, of whom further.

(2) Moses, born July 6, 1731.

(3) Hanna, born September 23, 1733.

(4) James, born November 26, 1735.

(5) Royce, born November 23, 1737.

(6) David, born March 8, 1740.

(7) James, born May 20, 1742.

(8) Noah, born April 13, 1745.

(9) Joseph, born August 20, 1747.

Aaron Baldwin, son of Moses and Abigail (Royce) Baldwin, was born in Durham, October 26, 1729, and died in Chester, Connecticut, in 1775. His family removed from Chester to Cornwall,

Litchfield County, Connecticut, where two of his sons are listed in the Connecticut Census of 1790. His will is dated October 10, 1775.

Children:

(1) Simon, of whom further.

(2) Aaron, listed in the Connecticut Census of 1790, as of Cornwall.

(3) Mary.

(4) Henry, born in 1762, died in 1831; listed in the Connecticut Census of 1790, as of Cornwall. Cornwall records state that he was the first Baldwin to settle in that town.

SIMON BALDWIN, son of Aaron Baldwin, was born at Chester, Connecticut, and died at Otego, Otsego County, New York, July 24, 1836. He removed from Cornwall to Meredith, Delaware County, New York, and is listed as a subscriber to the first Temperance Society of that county in 1810. He and his wife, Abigail, are buried in Otego.

JOHN JACKSON BALDWIN, son of Simon and Abigail Baldwin, was born November 15, 1816, in Meredith, and died January 20, 1899, in Elmira,

New York. He came to Otsego as a young man where for many years he was the village blacksmith and held in high esteem for his honesty and character. He was a man of sound judgment and as he was also very well read, his opinion on questions of the day was often taken as final. He imparted his love for good literature to his children and made it a daily practice to read to them from the Bible and from works of standard authors, encouraging them to ask questions, which he patiently answered. The home life of his family, although simple, was very happy, and he instilled in his children the fine New England traditions which he had inherited. The latter part of his life was spent in quiet retirement in Elmira, where he died. He married Sally Maria Beardsley. (*See Beardsley Line.*)

Children:

(1) Charlotte A., born December 1, 1839, died May 9, 1919; married Charles Jay of New Milford, Pennsylvania.

(2) Edward A., born October 17, 1841, died January 1, 1919; married Mary Van Woert.

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Francis E. Baldwin.

(3) Marietta A., born August 12, 1843, died March 26, 1872; married Rev. George Williams of Mount Rose, Pennsylvania.

(4) Deidamia, born February 15, 1846, died December 22, 1910; married John Van Buren Smith of Elmira.

(5) Erwin John, born March 10, 1849, died May 14, 1927; married, April 21, 1876, Alice McDowell.

(6) Emery A., born March 22, 1853.

(7) Francis Everett, of whom further.

(8) Kate Elizabeth, born April 30, 1863; married Cassius A. Phillips of Elmira.

Francis Everett Baldwin, son of John Jackson and Sally Maria (Beardsley) Baldwin, was born August 30, 1856, in Otego, Otsego County, New York, and died December 19, 1930, in Moulins-sur-Allier, France.

After completing his education in the common schools of Otego and at the Oneonta Academy, he began to study law in the office of his brother, Erwin J. Baldwin, in Elmira. During this time he also taught in a district school and acted as an instructor at the Elmira Reformatory.

BALDWIN

Francis Everett Baldwin was admitted to the bar in 1881 and immediately formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name Baldwin and Baldwin. This law firm became one of the best known and most important in Chemung County and gained an enviable reputation throughout the State of New York. Mr. Francis Everett Baldwin was a lawyer of outstanding ability who during his twenty-one years of practice handled many important cases and acquired a high standing among the leading members of the bar. His forceful personality coupled with a high sense of honor and of professional ethics inspired the confidence of his clients and won for him the respect and admiration of the citizens of Elmira.

Early in his professional career, Mr. Baldwin became interested in the prohibition movement and in 1883 actively identified himself with the prohibition party. Firmly believing in its principles he did not confine himself to mere reading and talking on the subject, but with the indomitable spirit, characteristic of him, took an aggressive part in the

management of the party and fought for the success of the cause. From 1883 on, he took the stump in every election and his sincerity of purpose was evident even to those who did not agree with him. His party honored him in many ways. From 1886 until the time of his death he served as a member of the executive committee, and from 1889-1893 as chairman of the State committee. As a result of his well directed efforts in this capacity the Prohibition vote for president in New York State in the campaign of 1892 was the largest ever polled. In 1894, Mr. Baldwin received the Prohibition nomination for Governor and was heartily supported by his party throughout the state. He was further honored for his loyal allegiance to the movement in 1897 when he received the party nomination for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. For many years he was a National Committeeman and his activities more than once led to his name being prominently mentioned for the presidential nomination, an honor which he declined.

Early in 1900, Mr. Baldwin's attention was called to a recently patented machine for the manufactur-

ing of milk bottles. The invention appealed to him as practical and as having great possibilities. In spite of efforts to dissuade him he obtained a license to manufacture milk bottles and took over the plant of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company of Potsdam, New York, of which he assumed the presidency. The company was reorganized and Mr. Baldwin, who displayed unusual executive ability, soon put the business on a paying basis. In 1902 he found it necessary to relinquish his law practice in order to devote all his time to his growing manufacturing interests.

In 1905 several dairy supply companies were merged with the Thatcher Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Baldwin became the president and leading executive. Under his able leadership outstanding obligations were paid off and the company entered upon an era of prosperity. The yearly sales, which amounted to about $150,000 when Mr. Baldwin took control, reached the remarkable figure of $7,000,000 before he turned the helm over to others. In 1920 the company again expanded, taking over

plants in Lockport, Dunkirk and Elmira, New York; Parkersburg, Cedargrove and Clarksburg, West Virginia; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Winchester, Indiana; and Streator, Illinois, with headquarters in Elmira. The credit for the phenomenal growth of the company is due entirely to the executive ability and keen foresight of Mr. Baldwin, who continued as the head of the company until 1927, when he sold his interests and retired from active business.

Although for many years Mr. Baldwin's duties in the industrial world were heavy and often exacting, he always found time to take an active interest in any movement, which he considered worth while and his constructive influence was felt in many ways. He took an active part in civic affairs and served the City of Elmira in various ways during his entire business career. He was a member and director of the Elmira Rotary Club and for eight years a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the City Water Board for many years. He was a member of the Country Club and the Century Club of Elmira and of the National Arts Club of New

York. His fraternal affiliation was with Ivy Lodge, F. and A. M., in which he was honored with a life membership.

Mr. Baldwin was a loyal member of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmira in which he served as steward and trustee and taught in the Sunday School. He was also a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924, and 1928. He took a deep and sincere interest in his church and in this interest, as in everything, he knew no half-way measures. Whether as lawyer, manufacturer, business man, prohibitionist, philanthropist, or church man, he always gave the best he had to offer and in his nature there was no selfishness or room for sham and hypocrisy.

A record of the more important events in the life of Francis Everett Baldwin outlines a career of constant growth and increasing prominence, but it does not with any fullness or adequacy portray his cordial and friendly personality, his stalwart manhood, his efficient care and solicitude for those who gathered

around him in the family circle, his considerable interest in everything pertaining to progress and good citizenship in the community where he lived, his industry, helpfulness and steadfast sense of duty. For a sufficient conception of all these qualities, it is well to quote some of his sayings which illustrate his philosophy of life:

"The love you give away is the only love you keep."

—o—

"To benefit yourself, you must benefit humanity."

—o—

"The person who wears the face off the clock, and the man with a continual eye on the pay envelope, both have their rewards — but they are mighty small. They get directly what is coming to them, while the one who looks higher and seeks a way to make life better for someone else — to benefit humanity — indirectly gets his reward, which is but incidental to the greater satisfaction of having left something better in the world than he found in it. Something posterity will remember."

BALDWIN

"The greatest advisor to me in business and personal affairs of life has been God. In times of question and doubt, I have always asked the Father to guide my actions. Many times when in my feeble judgment I could see no reason why a thing or act should be done or not be done, God has counseled me and I have followed. Always His counsel was best, for God looks into the future. Put your trust in God and fear not to pray and ask Him for aid. If you are sincere, your prayer will be answered. God has been kind to me, and I do not hesitate to openly acknowledge his goodness."

—o—

"The one great rule of conduct — conduct towards others — and the best rule for success in business, or anything else of which I know, was taught to me by my father, who used to read it to his children very often from the Bible. It is the Golden Rule: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.' Follow this one universal rule and you need heed no other."

—o—

"The greatest lesson I have gained from life is this: Man can invent; man can produce; man can make, but only God can create. We have

Steel Engraving by Finley & Conn

Anna G. Baldwin

intellect. We can improve our intellect by study and learning. We can destroy our intellect by drink and evil habits, but we cannot create intellect."

—o—

"The younger generation today is much better than the youth of America a few generations ago. In my opinion the world is growing better materially, spiritually. This is due mostly to the good influence of the Christian churches."

—o—

"Honesty will win out in the end."

Mr. Baldwin married, May 7, 1882, Anna Grandin, daughter of the Reverend James Lyne Seabury and Elizabeth (Knapp) Grandin. Reverend James Lyne Seabury Grandin was a well known clergyman and a member of the Central New York Conference for twenty-seven years. After his retirement from active service he settled in Elmira where he died April 29, 1891. He was the son of the Reverend William and Ann (Seabury) Grandin. Ann Seabury was a daughter of David Seabury and

a niece of the Right Reverend Samuel Seabury, the first Bishop of Connecticut.

Children of Francis Everett and Anna (Grandin) Baldwin:

(1) Lena Grandin, born May 27, 1883.

(2) Ethel, born December 9, 1888; married Edwin Bradley Bruce of Norfolk, Virginia; now residing in Elmira.

Children:

(i) Edwin Baldwin, born September 8, 1922.

(ii) William, born September 23, 1925.

(iii) Douglas, born November 17, 1927.

BEARDSLEY

THE surname Beardsley also spelled Bardsey and Bardsley is frequently found in early English records. Its origin is traced to the Isle of Bardsey, off the coast of Wales, the seat of Robert de Bardsle or Robert of Bard's Isle, said to be the direct descendant of Iva de Tailbor, a chieftain in the army of William the Conqueror. In America the name figures prominently in the history of the Colonies, many of its representatives having served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812.

WILLIAM BEARDSLEY, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600 and died in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1660. According to tradition he came from Stratford-on-Avon and the American settlement was named in his honor. In April, 1635, William Beardsley set sail from London with a company of emigrants on the ship "Planter." His wife, Mary, and three children, Mary, Joseph and John, accompanied him. Four other children were born in this country. He was enrolled as a freeman in Massachusetts, December 7, 1636, and came to Hartford, Connecticut, the following year. The settlement of

BEARDSLEY

Stratford was begun in 1639 and William Beardsley, one of the original proprietors, soon became the recognized leader of the community. He was chosen for many offices of trust and responsibility and was elected as one of the first two Deputies to the General Court in 1645, in which he served during seven sessions. His will, drawn September 28, 1660, and proved in July, 1661, disposes of an estate inventoried at £333-15-8.

Children:

(1) Mary, born in England in 1631.
(2) John, born in England in 1633..
(3) Joseph, of whom further.
(4) Samuel, born in Massachusetts in 1638.
(5) Sarah, born in Stratford in 1641.
(6) Hannah.
(7) Daniel, born in Stratford in 1644.

JOSEPH BEARDSLEY, son of William and Mary Beardsley, was born in England in 1634. He spent all of his adult life in Stratford, where he died. He married, 1664-65, Abigail Dayton.

Children:

(1) Joseph, Jr., born June 10, 1666.
(2) John, born in England in 1668.
(3) Hannah, born April 13, 1671.
(4) Elizabeth.
(5) Thomas.
(6) Ephraim.
(7) Jonathan
(8) Josiah, of whom further.

JOSIAH BEARDSLEY, son of Joseph and Abigail (Dayton) Beardsley, was born about 1680, in Stratford, where he died. He married, December 24, 1712, Mary Whittemore.

Children:

(1) Katherine, born in 1714.
(2) Hannah, born in 1715.
(3) Josiah, born in 1716.
(4) Samuel, born in 1719.
(5) Israel, born in 1721.
(6) Benjamin, born in 1723, died in 1726.
(7) Isaac, born in 1725.
(8) Benjamin, of whom further.

BEARDSLEY

Ensign Benjamin Beardsley, son of Josiah and Mary (Whittemore) Beardsley, was born in Stratford, February 28, 1727, and died in Roxbury, Litchfield County, December 6, 1802. He removed from Stratford to Huntington and lived in the old red house still known as the Benjamin Beardsley place, in the section of the town called Isinglass. Late in life, he removed from Huntington to Roxbury where he purchased a farm. The following letter, from Rev. David Ely, of the First Church of Huntington, to Rev. Zephaniah Swift, pastor of the Roxbury Church, is still on file in the Connecticut State Library among the original documents of Connecticut:

"Huntington, May 5th, 1802.

"Revd and Beloved,

"These certify that Mr. Benjamin Beardsley and Ann his wife have for years past, been professors of religion and members in full communion in the Church of Christ and enjoyed special ordinances with us, they now having removed from us to dwell with you, they are recommended to your Christian Charity, watch

and fellowship, and to the enjoyment of Gospel Ordinances with you, they continuing to adorn the Christian profession.

"Wishing Grace, Mercy and Peace may be multiplied to you, I subscribe myself your brother in the Kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ,

"David Ely, pastor of the
First Church in Huntington,

"To the Revd Mr. Swift, pastor of the Church in Roxbury and to the Church under his pastoral care."

Inscribed on back of letter:

"June 6th, 1802, This within read to the church, the persons recommended propounded.

"August 1, 1802, Church voted to receive the within named persons."

(Document 72, Church Records,
Connecticut State Library.)

Ensign Benjamin Beardsley's will, drawn in Huntington, August 4, 1802, leaves one-half of the farm in Roxbury to his wife, Ann, and divides the remainder of his property among his sons. The will

was approved January 4th, 1803, and final distribution took place January 9, 1804. His sons, Thomas and Ephraim were executors.

Benjamin married (first) at Stratford, Thankful, surname unknown. She died at Huntington in 1777. He married (second) at Huntington, June 30, 1788, Ann Judson. She was born in 1724 and died at Roxbury, March 15, 1812.

Children:

(1) Benjamin, Jr., born in Huntington in 1763; married there, October 3, 1785, Amelia Stevens.

(2) Thomas, born in Huntington, married Mabel, daughter of Nathan Thompson of Stratford; was a private of cavalry during the Revolution; in 1800 he purchased a farm on Good Hill in Roxbury and removed there.

(3) Nathaniel.

(4) Whittemore, married Dolly Beard, March 2, 1780.

(5) Dunning, born in Huntington, married Elizabeth Chicester in Stratford, September 28, 1786.

(6) Mary, married Nathan Beach.
(7) Nancy.
(8) Betsey.
(9) Ephraim, of whom further.

EPHRAIM BEARDSLEY, son of Ensign Benjamin and Thankful Beardsley, was born in Huntington in 1769, and died in Roxbury, January 5, 1825. He was admitted to membership in the Roxbury Church, August 25, 1805, and was named a deacon of the church, February 12, 1812. Church records show that he was one of the most active laymen of his day. He acquired considerable property and his will, which was attested in Roxbury, February 22, 1825, disposes of an estate inventoried at $4,264.33. His farm is spoken of as the "Jason Rogers" place and one-half of his property is left to his wife and the other half divided among his children. To his married son, Benjamin, he left, "the house where he now lives."

Ephraim Beardsley married (first) at Huntington, December 24, 1789, Abigail Judson. She died at Roxbury, March 15, 1812. He married (second) Anna Judson, probably a sister of Abigail.

Children:

(1) Abby, born in Huntington, in 1790

(2) Fanny, born in Huntington in 1791.

(3) Judson, born in Huntington in 1792; married Martha Hurd, May 7, 1809.

(4) Benjamin, of whom further.

(5) Jonathan, born in Huntington; married Anna Squire at Roxbury, September 21, 1818.

(6) Ira, born in Huntington; married Anah Lewis.

(7) Anna, born in Huntington; married Glover Fairchild.

(8) Sally Maria, married ———— Thomas.

(9) Lemuel, born in Roxbury, March 5, 1810.

(10) Curtis Everitt, born in Roxbury, July 4, 1813.

(11) Elliott, born in Roxbury in 1816.

Benjamin Beardsley, son of Ephraim and Abigail (Judson) Beardsley, was born in Huntington August 16, 1795, and died in Delaware County, New York, April 22, 1862. He spent most of his youth in Roxbury, where his father had moved about 1805. The Connecticut Census of the town of

BEARDSLEY

Roxbury, 1820, lists Benjamin as married, with two daughters "under ten." The specific bequest to Benjamin in his father's will, in 1825, is as follows:

> "I give to my son Benjamin seven acres of land of my farm known as the Jason Rogers farm. I also give to my son Benjamin the house where he now lives and one-half of the twelve acres and a half of a woodlot on West Mountain, being land I had of Ely Roath."
>
> (Probate records of Conn. — original wills.)

About 1830, Benjamin Beardsley removed to New York State and settled in Delaware County, where he was a shoemaker.

He married, in 1814, Deidamia Thomas, who was born in 1795 and died in Delaware County, New York, September 26, 1873.

Children:

(1) Laura, born in Roxbury in 1815, died in Franklin, New York, in 1907.

(2) Sally Maria, of whom further.

(3) Parliman, born in 1833, died in 1922.

(4) Eben, born in Pittsfield, Otsego County, New York, in 1836; settled in Deposit, New York, where he built a large factory where wagons were made; married a daughter of Allen and Temperance Grommon.

(5) David, born in 1825 in Roxbury, died in 1909, in Franklin.

SALLY MARIA BEARDSLEY, daughter of Benjamin and Deidamia (Thomas) Beardsley, was born September 15, 1820, in Roxbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and died December 9, 1909, in Elmira, New York. She married John Jackson Baldwin. (*See Baldwin Line.*)

BASSETT

Arms: *Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, sable.*

Crest: *A buck's head cabossed, between the attires a cross fitchee, all argent.*

Motto: *Gwell angau na chywilydd.* (*Rather death than shame.*)

(Arms in possession of the family.)

RECORDS of the Bassett family are found in England before the Norman Conquest and the name is listed in the Domesday Book and in the Roll of Battle Abbey. In its earliest form it was "Bass" and later the French suffix "ett" was added, giving the name its present form. Bass was the name of a priest to whom the Kentish King, Ecgberht, gave Reculver in 669 A. D.

The Bassett family in England is traced to Thurstine de Bassett, who was grand falconer to William the Conqueror and who is said to be the ancestor of all of the name. Thurstine de Bassett built Beaupre Castle, near Cowbridge, in Glamorgan,

W. H. Barrett

Wales, soon after the Battle of Hastings and his son, Lord Ralph Bassett, was Chief Justice of England during the reign of Henry I. He was the ancestor of the Barons of Bassett of Weldon, Drayton, Sapcote and Stratton, who held unlimited power throughout the Midland Counties.

WILLIAM BASSETT, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600 and died April 4, 1667, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a follower of Reverend John Robinson, Pilgrim pastor of Leyden and came from Sandwich, Kent County, England. He was a passenger on the "Speedwell," sister ship of the "Mayflower," which left England for America in 1620, but was obliged to put back to port because of her leaky condition. He sailed in the "Fortune" a year later and arrived in Plymouth in 1621, where he remained until 1638, when he moved to Duxbury, Massachusetts. Here he assumed a position of leadership and was an alternate deputy, with Captain Miles Standish, to the General Court. Tax lists of the town show that he was one of the largest property owners in Duxbury.

BASSETT

"In 1645, the town of Duxbury was granted a plantation to the west, four miles in each direction, from a given center. This was divided among 54, who were called the original proprietors. Among them were: John Alden, Miles Standish, William Bradford, William Bassett, William Collier, Constant Southworth and Christopher Wadsworth. They paid Massasoit, the friendly chief of the neighboring Indians, for the land, seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins, and ten and a half yards of cotton cloth. Each settler had a grant of a house lot of six acres. This was incorporated as 'Bridgewater' in 1656." ("The Bassett-Preston Ancestry," by Belle Preston, New Haven, 1930.)

William Bassett was a man of culture and is said to have owned a large library of which he disposed in his will, which is dated February 3, 1667.

William Bassett married (first) in England, Cecilia Leight; he married (second) in Leyden, Margaret Oldham; he married (third), Elizabeth Tilden.

BASSETT

Nathaniel Bassett, son of William and Elizabeth (Tilden) Bassett, was born in Plymouth in 1628 and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, January 17, 1709-10. He resided in Marshfield, Massachusetts, before coming to Yarmouth, where he served as constable. His will, dated six days before his death, is carefully drawn and contains much valuable genealogical information.

Nathaniel Bassett married (first), Mary, or Dorcas Joyce; he married (second), Hannah, surname unknown, who died in 1710.

Nathan Bassett, son of Nathaniel and Mary, or Dorcas (Joyce) Bassett, was born in Yarmouth about 1675 and died in Monomoit, Massachusetts, in 1728. He removed from Yarmouth to Monomoit and purchased an interest in the common land, on which he built his homestead.

Nathan Bassett married in 1709, Mary Crowell, daughter of Thomas Crowell. She was born in 1688 and died in 1742 in Monomoit.

Nathaniel Bassett, son of Nathan and Mary

(Crowell) Bassett, was born in Yarmouth about 1710. He spent his entire life in the vicinity of Chatham and Yarmouth in Barnstable County.

He married, August 23, 1730, Sarah Chase, daughter of Thomas Chase of Yarmouth.

Richard Bassett, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Chase) Bassett, was born about 1732 and died about 1790. He is listed as of Barnstable County in the first census taken in the United States in 1790, when his household consisted of two free white males and eight females.

He married Phoebe Phillips.

Richard Bassett, son of Richard and Phoebe (Phillips) Bassett, was born in Barnstable County.

Research has failed to determine anything definite concerning him except that several of his children moved to Bedford, in Bristol County.

He married Phoebe Matthews.

William Coffin Bassett, son of Richard and Phoebe (Matthews) Bassett, was born in Barnstable County in 1820 and died in New Bedford.

He married before 1844, Harriet Luther, who was born in 1822.

WILLIAM ALBERT BASSETT, son of William Coffin and Harriet (Luther) Bassett, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 4, 1844, where he died February 4, 1902. He was a lifelong resident of New Bedford, where he was engaged in the wholesale and commission fish business.

He married, May 23, 1866, Almira Durfee Mayhew, daughter of Jeremiah B. and Dorothy B. (Manchester) Mayhew. She was born in Westport Point, Massachusetts, May 2, 1848, and died in New Bedford, May, 1911. She was a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Mayhew of England, who came to America bearing a grant to Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth's Island from the King of England.

WILLIAM HASTINGS BASSETT, son of William Albert and Almira Durfee (Mayhew) Bassett, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 7, 1868, and died in Cheshire, Connecticut, July 21, 1934. He received his preliminary education in the

public schools of New Bedford and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of B. S. in 1891. He then secured a position as chemist with the Pope's Island Manufacturing Corporation of New Bedford and remained with this concern until 1895, when he became a teacher of chemistry at the Swain Free School, also in New Bedford. His work soon attracted attention to his extraordinary ability and in 1900 he accepted a position as chief chemist with the New Jersey Zinc Company in Newark, New Jersey. From then on his rise in his chosen profession was rapid. He became chief chemist for the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company of Torrington, Connecticut, in 1902 and chief chemist and metallurgist of the American Brass Company in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1903. In 1912 he was promoted to technical superintendent and metallurgist and metallurgical manager in 1930.

Mr. Bassett made many important improvements and discoveries and is credited with having done more to place the non-ferrous metal industry on its present scientific basis than any other man. At first

his efforts were rather lightly regarded by the so-called "practical operators" who considered him a theorist, but after years of unremitting effort, when his theories had been proven, his constructive work became broadly recognized. He was the first man in the United States to apply the spectroscope to routine work in the non-ferrous metal industry and the first to apply the microscope to the metallography of copper and copper alloys. As an eminent authority in the science of metallurgy, he became known and honored not only in this country, but throughout the world. His brilliant success in devising new methods for the development of the technological processes of manufacturing brass was acclaimed in 1925, when he was awarded the James Douglas gold medal. This medal, commemorating Dr. James Douglas, twice president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, is bestowed annually for distinguished achievement in non-ferrous metallurgy.

Further recognition came shortly before his death, when he was elected president of the American

Society for Testing Materials. He was a past president and a director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which at the time of his death, adopted the following resolution:

> "The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers records with deep regret the death on July 21, 1934, of William Hastings Bassett; member since 1892, director 1922 to 1927, vice-president 1928 and 1929, president 1930, James Douglas Medallist, 1925.
>
> "Mr. Bassett was a pioneer in applying the tools and methods of the metallurgist to the copper and brass industry, one in which tradition and rule of thumb had long obtained. His achievements are many and well known.
>
> "As a man, Mr. Bassett was modest and retiring, a friend as well as director and co-worker, and a good neighbor in and about his home. He will be sorely missed by his friends and associates in the Institute, in the company with which he was so long connected and in the community in which he lived.
>
> "RESOLVED, That this memorial be entered upon the records of the Board and that copies be sent to Mrs. Bassett, their two children and the American Brass Company."

BASSETT

That the results of Mr. Bassett's scientific discoveries have been of untold value to humanity in general was ably expressed in an editorial in "The Waterbury Republican" of July 24, 1934, from which the following is quoted:

> "In his daily work which brought him renown Mr. Bassett made discoveries that have already influenced the daily comfort and well being of millions of human beings as these discoveries have found expression in products manufactured for their uses. And so they will go on influencing for many more millions in years to come. He is a man well worthy of the honor he found in the city in which he worked and in the world far beyond Waterbury. . . ."

The following resolution was adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials, at the time of Mr. Bassett's death:

> "The sudden death of William Hastings Bassett, on July 21, 1934, less than a month after he was chosen President of the American Society for Testing Materials, came as a grievous shock to his associates in the Executive Committee and to his wider circle of friends in the Society.

BASSETT

"In the passing of Mr. Bassett, the Society has lost its leader and one of its most valued members — whether measured by the length of close association with its work, by the wisdom and helpfulness of his counsel, or by his sustained loyalty to its interest.

"A pioneer metallurgist in the copper and brass industry, who led many of its technological advances, particularly in the establishment of high standards of quality, he had been an active member of the Society since 1903. He helped to organize difficult standardization work, in the non-ferrous metals' field with the formation in 1909 of the committees on copper wire and on non-ferrous metals field with the formation in measure of our success in this important field can be attributed to his active, continuous participation in this work. His active interest in these and other committees, several of which he served as an officer, and his record of unstinted work in behalf of the Society are inspiring. The unswerving fairness of his viewpoint in controversial matters and willingness to cooperate with others in the common interest, which were so characteristic of the man, made him an ideal member and officer.

"His election to the highest office in the Society culminated a period of service in its behalf,

which for achievement and devotion has seldom been surpassed. His activity and leadership in the work of other organizations and the honors conferred upon him, brought to us all an appreciation of the extent of his scientific accomplishments and outstanding success in his chosen field.

"But to those privileged to work with him in executive and administrative affairs, it was not the scientific accomplishments but the splendid character of the man himself that stood out. Sincerity, modesty, fairness at all times to his judgment of men and things, principles and ideals of the highest generosity, these were the qualities that endeared him to us.

"Immeasurably saddened by the loss of one so esteemed by his fellow members, the Executive Committee records its sorrow in his untimely death and extends its deepest sympathy to the members of his family. While his place must ever be vacant, the memory of a life rich with service to his fellow men will be with us always."

The United States Army Ordnance Department, concluded a review of Mr. Bassett's career with the following testimonial:

"For the commercial and professional organizations with which this great technician

and administrator was identified, ARMY ORDNANCE expresses its share in their loss. Mr. Bassett had a keen appreciation of the importance of the metallurgical industry to the national defense and was of material aid and untiring service in the solution of its problems. To his family and his associates of the company, itself a leading exponent of industrial preparedness, ARMY ORDNANCE extends its sympathy."

Mr. Bassett was a member and officer of numerous technical and scientific societies. He was president of the American Society for Testing Materials; past president and director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; member of the British Institute of Metals; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member and former director of the American Chemical Society; member of the Society of Chemical Industry, British; member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; member of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; member of American Foundrymen's Association; member of Society of Automotive Engineers; mem-

ber of the American Society for Metals; member of the Faraday Society; member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Metallkunde (Germany); member of the Franklin Institute; fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the American Electro Chemical Society; member of the National Research Council; trustee of the United Engineering Trustees; member of the American Welding Society; member of the National Geographic Society; member of the metallurgical advisory committee to U. S. Bureau of Standards; member of Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

During the World War Mr. Bassett was engaged with the American Brass Company, in supplying materials for the army and navy of the United States and its allies and was a member of the War Department advisory committee for airplane materials.

Socially, he was affiliated with the Engineers' Club and Chemists' Club of New York; the Waterbury

and University Clubs of Waterbury; the Torrington Club of Torrington and the Lake Placid Club. Fraternally he was a 32nd degree Mason and member of the Shrine. Politically he was a lifelong member of the Republican party.

Mr. Bassett was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Cheshire. The welfare and advancement of the Cheshire Congregational Church, of which he was a member and deacon since 1914, was one of his principal interests. The high esteem in which he was held by his fellow church members and the townspeople in general, was expressed in the following eulogy, delivered by his pastor, Reverend J. Herbert Bainton, at the funeral services held July 24, 1934:

> "When Abner, a cousin of Saul, the first King of Israel, died, David said to the officers of his army, 'know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?' What David said of Abner we say of William Hastings Bassett. 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?' Mr. Bassett was a great man. All knew it. We, his fellow towns-

men and church members, knew it in spite of his modest and unassuming demeanor.

"And you, his associates in industry and scientific pursuits, knew it, and you delighted to do him honor, electing him to fill important positions of high responsibility and conferring upon him orders of merit as an expression of his worth. He was a man of parts — of a fine mind, a well-balanced judgment and an ample fund of common sense. A great man has fallen.

"A prince has fallen. William Hastings Bassett was a prince of a man. We esteemed him for that reason, esteemed him not so much for his ability as for his nobility. His greatest achievement was not in metals, but in character. He held his integrity firm in his clutch and 'never sold the truth to serve the hour.' He was an honorable man — high principled, broad minded, large hearted and kindly affectioned. He did justly, loved mercy and walked humbly with his God.

"A prince has fallen.

"But more than a great man, than a prince of a man, a Christian man has fallen this day in Israel. Mr. Bassett was endowed with a genius for religion. He had a natural aptitude. He loved the church and his Saviour and when at home, and

not confined by sickness, his seat in the sanctuary was never empty. He was a fine Christian gentleman, one who took religion seriously, willingly fulfilled its responsibilities and gladly obeyed its two great commandments, of love to God and to man.

"He has fallen. They who knew him once know him no more. We shall sorely miss him. Life will be poorer with him away. We can ill afford to spare such men in a world like this. But God knows best. There is a wiser will than ours. It is not for us, therefore, to rebel but to submit as sweetly and cheerfully as is within our power. Ours not to reason why, ours rather to rest in the faith that his Heavenly Father loved him and, in love, has done for him that which he deemed best."

Mr. Bassett married, November 3, 1892, Sarah Hedge Whiting, daughter of Edward Bennett and Alice Bradford (Hedge) Whiting, of New Bedford.

Children:

(1) Alice Whiting, born March 7, 1894.

(2) William Hastings, Jr., born December 25, 1896, metallurgist with the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, resides in Scarsdale, New

York. Married, July 28, 1918, Helen Bradford Dean, daughter of Henry Manter and Bertha Louise (Dillaway) Dean, of Melrose, Massachusetts.

Children:

(i) William Hastings, III, born December 14, 1920.

(ii) Louise Whiting, born November 14, 1922.

(iii) Dean Winslow, born November 8, 1924.

(3) Edward Whiting, died in infancy.

Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn, N.Y.

A. N. Brown

BROWN

Dr. Arthur Holmes Brown, son of William W. and Aurelia (Holmes) Brown, was born July 16, 1854, in McGrawville, Cortland County, New York, and died as a result of an automobile accident, December 19, 1918, in Camillus, Onondaga County, New York. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Cortland and later graduated from the Cortland State Normal School. Early in life he decided upon a medical career and after a period of teaching in the schools of Carthage and Monroe, Orange County, New York, entered the University of Michigan as a student in the Medical School. Being compelled to finance his own education and not having sufficient means to complete the course at the University of Michigan, he left college and again took up teaching. With the determination so characteristic of him in later life, he entered the Long Island Medical College and was graduated in 1882 with the degree of M. D. In the fall of 1883, Dr. Brown located in Auburn, New York, and established himself in general practice.

He soon won recognition in the professional as

well as the civic life of Auburn. His ideas concerning sanitation and public health were far in advance of his day and generation and when he began to advocate pure milk, clean foods, hygiene in the home, schools and factories, he was generally opposed and often ridiculed. It took courage for a young man, entering on his career in a strange community, to advance such theories in the face of old-fashioned prejudice, but this courage Dr. Brown possessed in abundance. He persisted, in spite of opposition, in his determined stand for sanitation and gradually won the thinking people of the community to his side. He lived to see most of his theories in actual practice and knew that the others would inevitably follow. It is only in recent years that the value of his work has been fully recognized and his name ranks foremost among physicians who were pioneers in the modern hygienic movement.

Dr. Brown's first fight, and perhaps his hardest one, was for pure milk for the babies of Auburn. Filthy barns and stables were the rule rather than the exception and aroused no particular interest or

animosity among milk consumers. Dr. Brown suffered all a crusader's hardships and unlimited abuse was heaped upon him when he first launched his drive for clean dairies; but he succeeded in arousing public opinion against the health menace of unclean barns and cattle. Special capital was placed at his disposal to erect a local pasteurization plant, similar to one recently completed in New York City and Auburn became known throughout the country for the purity of its milk supply. This was entirely due to Dr. Brown's efforts, who always placed his duty to humanity before any thought of personal gain.

Other important health reform movements were advocated by Dr. Brown and carried on to completion during his lifetime. His earnest plea for filtered water for the city was gratified a year before his death, when the city voted to erect a filtration plant. Clean streets, modern plumbing, sanitary playgrounds, medical inspection and dental hygiene in the schools, all came within the sphere of his activity and for all of them he labored unceasingly.

His appointment as health officer of the city, an office he held for more than ten years, made possible the carrying out of many of his ideas and reforms. His services as health officer were of incalculable value to the city of Auburn.

Dr. Brown was deeply interested in all civic movements and anything pertaining to the welfare of the community enlisted, at once, his whole hearted sympathy and support. The "good roads" movement was then in its infancy and he devoted much time to secure legislative support for the purpose of improving the highways about Auburn. He was an enthusiastic motorist, and served four terms as president of the Auburn Automobile Club. He was also a member of the board of directors of the New York State Automobile Association and chairman of the good roads committee of that body.

Dr. Brown was held in high esteem and respect by his associates in the medical profession. He was president of the Auburn Academy of Medicine, a member of the Cayuga County Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Central New

York Medical Association. At a dinner given on his thirtieth anniversary as a physician, his fellow members of the profession presented him with a silver loving cup in commemoration of the occasion.

During the World War, Dr. Brown gave freely of his time and services to the government. He served as chairman of the recruiting board for Cayuga County for the enlistment of physicians for services in the medical corps of the United States Army.

His activities in automobile clubs and in behalf of the good roads movement led to his appointment as city and county recruiting officer for the motor transport service and he rendered a most valuable service in this capacity throughout the war period.

Although the duties incident to these varied public offices were many and trying, Dr. Brown took care of a large private practice and was the beloved family physician in hundreds of Auburn homes. Regret for his untimely death was universal throughout the city which had benefited so greatly by his many years of unselfish labor and devotion to the cause of public health.

BROWN

Dr. Brown was a lifelong member of the Republican party and one of its most ardent supporters, without ever seeking political preferment. He was affiliated with the Second Presbyterian Church of Auburn and a generous contributor to its support at all times. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, he lived his life well, and in future years, when Auburn of his day is viewed by historians, his name will occupy a conspicuous place among the benefactors and first citizens of the community.

Dr. Brown married, July 17, 1896, Laura Frances Terry, daughter of James Griswold and Caroline (Hughes) Terry, of Syracuse, New York. (*See Terry Line.*)

TERRY

Arms: *Argent, a cross between four martlets gules.*

Crest: *A demi-lion, proper, holding a fleur-de-lis gules.*

(Burke's: "General Armory").

THE surname Terry, of note in England since the Middle ages and prominently identified with the colonization of America, is derived from the personal name, Theodoric, and originated among the early Franks in the form of Thierry, and later as Therry. When the name was introduced in England, whence bearers of the name emigrated, the "h" was dropped. The name is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, A. D. 1066. Samuel Terry was received into the Pilgrim Church located in Leyden, Holland. Since that time the name has become prominent in English history and is found in nearly every section of that country.

STEPHEN TERRY, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was born in England in 1590 and died in September, 1668, in

Hadley, Massachusetts. He sailed from England in 1630 on the ship "Mary and John" and landed in Boston, Massachusetts. He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 18, 1631, and later appointed constable. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636 where he became active in the affairs of the settlement and held the most important town offices. He was at various times a member of the grand jury and of the jury of "life and death." He also served on various committees for laying out highways and throughout his residence in Windsor held the office of constable. He removed to Hadley in 1660 and is listed there as a first settler. Nine acres of land was assigned to him and he was rated as one of the wealthiest proprietors of the town. He served Hadley as constable and first selectman.

He married, 1633-34, in Dorchester, Elizabeth, surname unknown. She died in Windsor in 1647.

Children:

(1) Mary, born December 31, 1635.

(2) John, of whom further.

(3) Elizabeth, born January 4, 1641.

(4) Abigail, born September 21, 1646.

Ensign John Terry, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Terry, was born March 6, 1637, in that section of Windsor which is now Simsbury, Connecticut, and died there April 30, 1691. In 1677 he purchased of Joseph Parsons, the Captain Cook farm on the east side of the river, which was the first farm to be settled and improved in that section. In 1685 he obtained a patent from the King granting him lands and privileges and thus he became one of the original patentees of Simsbury. He was a leader in the community and his name is identified with practically every important public movement. He built the first grist mill as well as the first saw mill on Hop Brook, in Simsbury. He was chosen ensign of the train band in 1683 and lieutenant in 1686. He served many years as selectman and held other offices of trust and responsibility. His place of residence on the east side of the river was known as Terry's Plain.

Ensign John Terry married, November 27, 1662, Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of William Wads-

worth, one of the pioneer families of Hartford, Connecticut. She was born May 17, 1645, and died March 12, 1715.

Children, all born in Simsbury:

(1) Elizabeth, born December 16, 1664.

(2) Stephen, born October 6, 1666.

(3) Sarah, born November 16, 1668.

(4) John, of whom further.

(5) Rebecca, born January 7, 1671, died young.

(6) Mary, born July 19, 1673.

(7) Solomon, born March 29, 1675.

(8) Rebecca, born February 27, 1676.

John Terry, son of Ensign John and Elizabeth (Wadsworth) Terry, was born March 22, 1670, in Simsbury, where he died May 25, 1725. An old town record states that "John Terry dyed a sudden death by the fall of a frame."

He married August 4, 1714, Mary Roby, of Simsbury, a daughter of Andrew Roby. After his death she married John Fowler of Simsbury.

Children:

(1) John, of whom further.

(2) Stephen, born October 5, 1717.

(3) Solomon, born March 5, 1720.

(4) Mary, born October 14, 1722.

(5) Elizabeth, born February 3, 1724-25.

JOHN TERRY, son of John and Mary (Roby) Terry, was born November 10, 1715, in Simsbury, where he died April 8, 1805. He was a farmer and spent his entire life in Simsbury.

He married Martha Gridley of Farmington, April 9, 1739. She was born in 1717 and died August 22, 1807.

Children:

(1) Abigail, born January 18, 1740.

(2) Elizabeth, born August 20, 1742, died September 26, 1745.

(3) Roxanne, born January 4, 1747-48.

(4) John Gridley, of whom further.

(5) Samuel, born February 28, 1753.

(6) Timothy, born January 25, 1755.

(7) Mary, born March 6, 1758.

JOHN GRIDLEY TERRY, son of John and Martha (Gridley) Terry, was born September 22, 1749, in Simsbury, and died February 20, 1837, in Geddes, New York. He was a communicant of St. Andrew's Church in Simsbury, the oldest Anglican Church in the County. He sold his farm in Simsbury and removed to Onondaga, New York, in 1801.

John Gridley Terry married (first), June 29, 1772, Phebe (Case) Griswold, daughter of Captain Charles and Phebe Case of Simsbury, and a widow of a Mr. Griswold. She was born October 24, 1751, and died October 3, 1824. Captain Charles Case served in the Revolutionary War as captain of a company engaged in the transportation of cannon balls from the foundry in Salisbury, Connecticut, to Boston, Massachusetts.

John Gridley Terry married (second), Caroline Case, a cousin of Phebe.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) John, born June 20, 1773, in Turkyhills, Simsbury.

(2) Lovisa, married, February 21, 1799, Dosithenus Humphrey, son of Elisha and Lydia Humphrey of Simsbury.

(3) Griswold, of whom further.

GRISWOLD TERRY, son of John Gridley and Phebe (Case-Griswold) Terry, was born in Simsbury, January 27, 1794, where he died June 20, 1837. He married Laura Woodford, daughter of James and Cynthia (Edson) Woodford. She was born July 12, 1801.

Child:

James Griswold, of whom further.

JAMES GRISWOLD TERRY, son of Griswold and Laura (Woodford) Terry, was born October 16, 1837, and died December 23, 1877, in East Saginaw, Michigan.

He married, May 9, 1860, Caroline Sophronia Hughes, daughter of Henry Clay and Charlotte

(Loomis) Hughes of Camillus, New York. She was born September 22, 1838, in Bellevue, Michigan, and died in Auburn, New York, October 25, 1909.

Children:

(1) Henry Hughes, born April 2, 1861, died February, 1899. He married Alice Gere of Syracuse and they have one child:

(i) Gertrude Loomis, who married Richard Probasco.

(2) Laura Frances, of whom further.

Laura Frances Terry, daughter of James Griswold and Caroline (Hughes) Terry, was born June 17, 1867.

She married, July 17, 1896, Dr. Arthur Holmes Brown of Auburn. (*See Brown Line.*)

George Walter Fiske

FORBES

Arms: *Azure, on a chevron between three bears' heads couped argent, muzzled gules, as many unicorns' heads erased sable.*

Crest: *An eagle displayed or.*

Motto: *Salus per Christum.*

(Culloden, Co. Inverness; descended, through the Tolquhon branch, from the Noble family of Forbes, and now represented by ARTHUR FORBES, of Culloden House, esq. great-great-grandson of the Right Hon. Duncan Forbes, fifth Laird of Culloden, the celebrated Lord President of the Court of Session.)

(Burke's: "General Armory")

GEORGE MATHER FORBES, LL.D., son of Reverend Merrill and Maria Jane (Palmer) Forbes, was born in Middlesex, Yates County, New York, June 13, 1853, and died in Rochester, New York, October 29, 1934. He prepared for college at the high school in Medina, New York, after a preliminary education supervised by his father and passed the first regents examination issued by the State Board of Regents in Albany, New York. He then entered Middlebury Academy in Wyoming, New York, and having completed the

course there in the fall of 1871, was admitted to the University of Rochester. At the end of his freshman year he was compelled to leave the University because of financial reverses and in order to secure the necessary funds to continue with his education, he obtained work in the harvest fields of Wyoming. He found, however, that he could not earn enough money in this way to finance himself through college so he sought and procured a position as principal of the academy in Alexander, Genesee County, New York, where he spent a most successful year. He was then appointed principal of the Union School at Arcade, Wyoming County, New York, which at that time had quite a reputation as a hard position to hold. There had been much trouble with unruly older boys who often resorted to physical force against the teacher, but Mr. Forbes soon demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the School Board that he was not only mentally equipped for the position, but physically able to subdue the lawless element.

At the close of the school year in 1874, he withdrew his savings from the bank and in company with

his brother, John F. Forbes, left this country to study in Europe. They spent a year of intensive study in Berlin and Paris, also visited Naples and Rome, where they had an audience with Pope Pius IX and attended a celebration in honor of Garibaldi.

When Dr. Forbes returned to this country in 1875, he resumed his position as principal of the Union School at Arcade and the board recognizing his ability, voted him a substantial increase in salary. Another successful year of teaching placed him in a position to resume his college course and he re-entered the University of Rochester as a junior, his work abroad entitling him to credit for a year. He graduated in 1878 with the highest rating of scholarship in the class and was awarded the Davis Medal as well as the Sherman graduate fellowship in economics, which included three hundred dollars to provide for the expense of graduate study.

In the fall of 1878 Dr. Forbes became associated with Albert Chadwick in the management of the Overhiser School in Brooklyn, New York, a preparatory school for entering Harvard University. The

Overhiser School enjoyed a high scholastic rating which increased considerably during the three years of Dr. Forbes' excellent administration. His ability was recognized by his alma mater in September, 1881, when he received an appointment from President Anderson of Rochester University as assistant professor of Greek. Thus he entered upon his career as a college professor, which was destined to make him one of the best known in the field of higher education in the East. When Dr. Asahel Kendrick retired, in 1886, Dr. Forbes succeeded him as professor of Greek and also took charge of the senior course in ethics. He attained the reputation of being able to draw out the thinking power of his students, the most difficult task a professor has to meet. Dr. David Jayne Hill, successor to President Anderson, who recognized Dr. Forbes' extraordinary ability, assigned to him the course in logic. In 1894 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy and education, a goal which had been his ambition for many years and he served in this capacity until his retirement in 1926. In 1909 Colgate University honored Dr. Forbes by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D.

Dr. Forbes was one of the first to support the rapidly growing conviction among thinking people that efficient teaching depends on a thorough knowledge of psychology. This view, now generally accepted, was to revolutionize the training of teachers not alone in New York State, but throughout the country. In response to the popular demand Dr. Forbes instituted classes in general psychology, educational philosophy, history of education and science. His Saturday morning classes for teachers in active service were largely attended and proved of immense benefit to the whole educational system.

Dr. Forbes served six years as a member of the Rochester Board of Education and six years as its president. This period marks the greatest forward stride in the school system of the city ever known in a similar length of time. When he was elected as a member of the school board the schools of Rochester were in such a deplorable condition that Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, scathingly denounced existing conditions and threatened official action unless things were remedied. The people of

Rochester became thoroughly aroused by this exposure and demanded a change. As a result a bill was drafted by Dr. Frank Fowler Dow, then a member of the school board, providing for a board of five commissioners, to be elected at large and to have full control of the school system and its financial program. The bill, now known as the Dow plan, was passed by the New York Legislature. Dr. Forbes was nominated as a candidate for election to the new board and accepted the nomination with the approval of President Rhees of the University of Rochester. He was elected and the new board assumed control of the schools January 1, 1900. Reorganization of the existing system began immediately. The morale of the teaching force improved immeasurably and the improvement in the schools as a consequence was favorably commented on throughout the state. Notwithstanding this there was some opposition to the new order of things among a so-called conservative element. The supporters of the board were forced to contest each succeeding election at four-year intervals. Dr. Forbes was invariably called upon in these campaigns to lend his support to the progres-

sive movement and his thorough knowledge of the issues involved, as well as his fine professional ability were deciding factors in the victory and vindication of the board of which he was a member. He became president of the board in 1906, holding the office until 1912. During this time he was named head of the New York State Teachers' Association. A code of ethics which he prepared for teachers of this organization received nation-wide recognition. When he retired as a member of the school board, in 1912, his progressive policies were so generally approved by the community, that there was no further question of contesting them and subsequent elections hinged solely on the question of the fitness of candidates for service on the board.

Dr. Forbes made another visit to Europe in 1905 and studied the school systems in England, Scotland, France, Germany and Italy. He later incorporated his findings in a series of lectures which he delivered on various occasions to teachers in the Rochester schools and he was instrumental in obtaining the use of the schools as "Social Centers," a move in the interest of a better and more intelligent citizenship.

FORBES

The following tribute to a great teacher and citizen by Professor of Education, Earl B. Taylor, which appeared in the "Rochester Alumni Review," January, 1935, illustrates the power of Professor Forbes as a teacher:

> "He did not deal in facts; the amount of reading he required was not at all severe; he gave no quizzes; his examinations were not serious ordeals. His genius lay in the quality of response stimulated by his teaching. He made intellectual interests seem alluring and practical, something worthy of attention outside of class. For many students his courses were the beginning of life-long reading and study undertaken for no purpose other than to satisfy a persistent desire to get to the bottom of problems perhaps forever insoluble, yet permanently worthwhile because their study broadens and deepens the minds and affects the practical lives of those who grapple with them."

Dr. Forbes' interests were not confined to educational problems. He was a citizen of the highest type

and vitally interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He served as president of the local association from 1884 until 1891 and when on November 2, 1890, the present Y. M. C. A. building was dedicated and Chauncey M. Depew made the presentation address, Dr. Forbes responded with a speech of acceptance on behalf of the association.

Dr. Forbes also took a keen interest in economic and political affairs. He wrote a syllabus for a course of public lectures on "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange" during the campaign of William Jennings Bryan for free silver. His syllabus attracted much attention and was published by the Board of Regents in Albany and made the basis of a course of lectures.

Grateful acknowledgment of the long and valuable service rendered by Dr. Forbes to the University of Rochester was expressed by President Rush Rhees in the following tribute:

> "The death of Dr. George Mather Forbes closes a life of singularly effective activity as a teacher and high minded citizen. He had

rounded out more than 81 years, of which 45 were given to active and highly effective teaching in the University of Rochester. He was graduated here in 1878, having entered college with the class of 1874, but his college course was interrupted by teaching to earn money to continue his studies.

"His latest years of college were devoted to philosophy but he began as a teacher of Greek. This gave him a background of philosophical knowledge that was most valuable. It also served as an excellent foundation for his work in the field of education, for the teaching of which he was responsible from 1894 to 1919. This led to his work for and interest in the schools of Rochester, which he served as a member of the Board of Education for many years, being president of the board from 1906 to 1912.

"The alumni of the University who knew him as a teacher and friend found in him one of the most stimulating influences of their lives. With Professors Morey and Burton he stood as a leader in their intellectual growth. Keenly logical in mind, he drew out the thinking powers of his students by group and individual discussion. He was one of the most powerful forces that have built the intellectual life of our University.

"He was a man of high character and earnest spirit. For many years he conducted an active men's Bible Class in the Park Avenue Baptist Church and he was always ready with helpful counsel for any student who appealed to him in intellectual or moral difficulties.

"To his colleagues in the faculty, and to his fellow citizens with whom he had dealings, he was a man of consistent friendliness, always controlled by high principle.

"For eight years past he has not been seen in his old haunts and the present body of students know only of his name and fame; but those of the faculty who served with him bear his memory in honor as both colleague and friend.

"His name stands high on the roll of distinguished graduates of the University. His influence lives in the multitudes of students whose lives were quickened by his teaching."

Dr. Forbes married (first), in Brooklyn, New York, Prudie Hodgman Gordon, who was born February 15, 1851, and died January 21, 1903, a daughter of Stephen Decatur Gordon. He married (second), in 1918, Edith Willis Linn, widow of Dr.

Samuel H. Linn and daughter of Dr. F. L. H. Willis and Love M. (Whitcomb) Willis of Rochester.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Gordon Merrill, born February 17, 1882, died December 21, 1903.

(2) Florence, born July 22, 1887; married Dr. Douglas Killam, late Professor of Mathematics at the University of Rochester and at the University of Alberta, Canada. Dr. Killam, who served with distinction in the World War as an officer in the Canadian Army, was drowned in 1923. They were the parents of one son, Douglas Forbes Killam.

FOSTER

Dating back to the Middle Ages, the surname Foster, which progressed by various stages from Forrester and Forester to its present form has figured prominently in the early history of England. In this country, members of the family have achieved high attainments since 1638, when the first Foster came here to escape the tyrannical rule of Charles I. The name signified originally one who had charge of wild lands or one who lived in a forest. The form used in France was Forestier; the ancient German form was Forestari or Forstare, the modernized version in Germany being Vorstaere. In keeping with the family occupation for many centuries, the Fosters are noted for being a hardy, persevering clan, endowed with great nervous energy and vitality.

The first historical record of the name is A. D. 1050, when Sir Richard Forrester, called then by his Latinized name, Forestarius, accompanied his brother-in-law William the Conqueror and his father Baldwin the IV, whose wife was Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France, to England. He participated in the victorious battle of Hastings. From

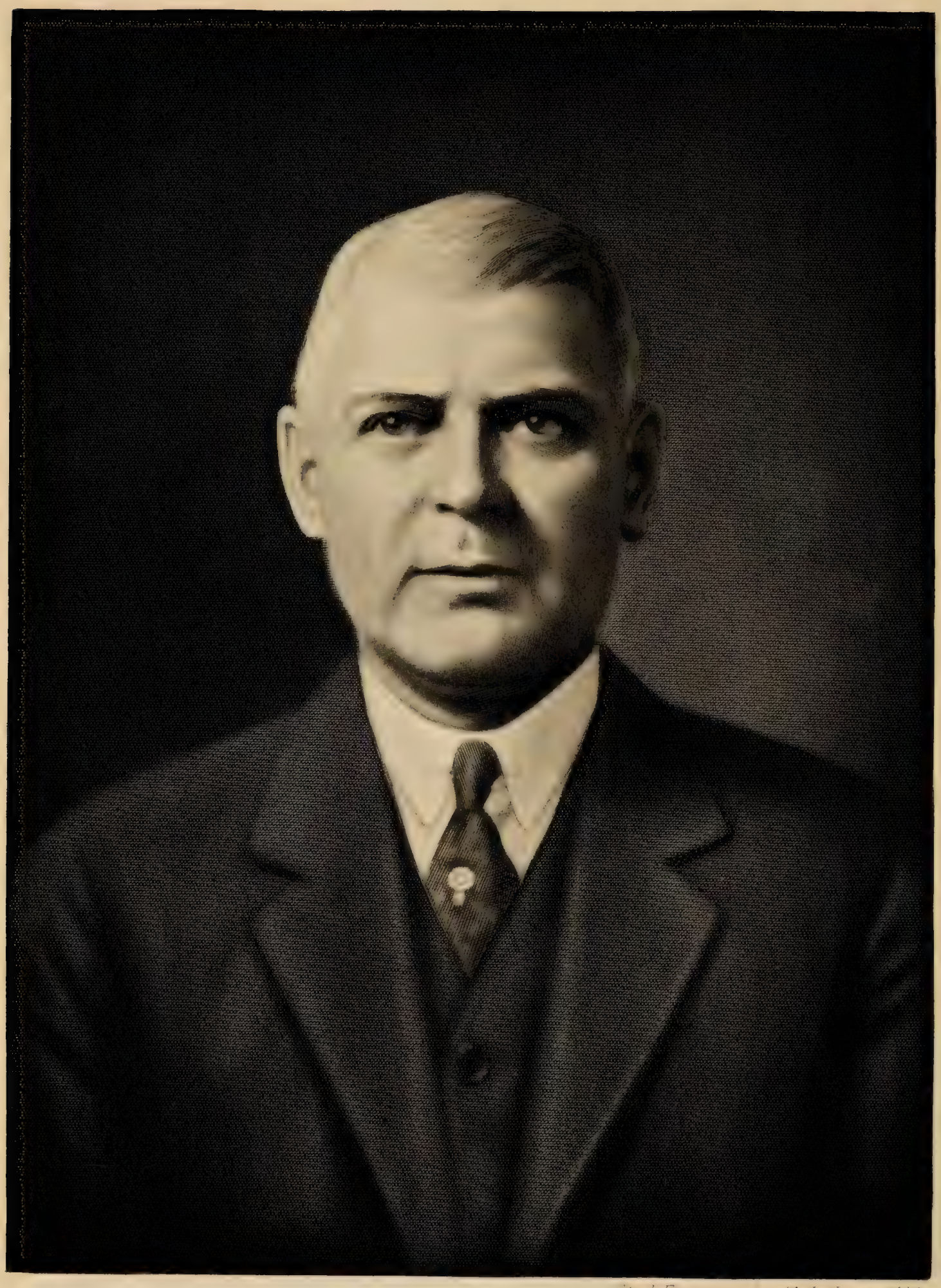
that time on the name occurs with increasing frequency in the annals of English history, particularly in the sturdy encounters of England with her Scottish foes. In the skirmishes on the Scottish border, many Fosters lent their support to the country of their adoption. The name is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion."

The Fosters settled in the southern counties of England. The family seat was Bamborough Castle, on the eastern coast of Northumberland, about fifteen miles from Alnwich. This castle, one of the famous landmarks of old England, stood for centuries strongly fortified on a rising eminence of rock and due to its impregnable location it became a celebrated fortress and withstood many assaults in the Scottish invasions. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Forster, Warden of the Marches, was Governor of the castle. When James I ascended to the throne, Claudius Forster, a grandson of Sir John, received from the Crown a grant of the Castle and Manor. From that time until its destruction two hundred

years later, the history of the castle and the part it played in the defense of England is inseparably connected with the history of the Foster family.

Reginald Foster, the immigrant ancestor, came to America in 1638, sailing from England with his wife, five sons and two daughters. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he acquired property and lived to a peaceful and prosperous old age. From him are descended all the Fosters in this country.

John Foster, great-great-grandson of Reginald Foster, was baptized at Rockport, Massachusetts, March 30, 1760, and died in Maine, in 1837. He founded the Maine branch of the family from which the line herein followed is descended. John Foster served throughout the Revolution and is said to have participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. After the war he moved to John's Island, Bristol Bay, Maine. He married Susannah Robinson of Plymouth, Massachusetts, granddaughter of the Reverend John Robinson, pilgrim pastor, who served the Mayflower Pilgrims in Leyden, Holland. John Foster and his wife had seven children, whose descendants,



Steel Engraving by H. I. Cram, N.Y.

R. A. Foster

originally from Maine, have located in many other states, where they have creditably upheld the fine traditions of the Foster family.

Rolon Arcadus Foster, son of Roland Augustus and Anna E. (Sturtevant)' Foster, was born July 18, 1877, in Auburn, Maine, and died February 26, 1934, in Wallingford, Connecticut. His youth was spent in Auburn, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the local high school. He then completed a business course in Portland, Maine, and entered the employ of the E. L. Post Manufacturing Company of New York City, producers of the nationally known Post-Babbitt metal. Mr. Foster traveled extensively throughout the East and later to other sections of the country in a campaign to introduce this metal and its use to railroad and marine concerns. He was successful from the very beginning in this endeavor.

At the early age of twenty-four, Mr. Foster became manager of the E. L. Post Company. Endowed with remarkable executive ability, he now devoted his entire time and unusual talents to the

developing of the concern, with results beyond even the expectations of those who placed him in charge.

In 1923, when Mr. Ezra L. Post, founder and owner of the E. L. Post Company, died, his interests passed into the hands of Mr. Foster. The latter had been in charge of affairs of the concern for so long that the transfer was scarcely noticeable. He continued the policies of Mr. Post, gradually incorporating his own ideas and policies, so that the company entered upon an era of steady growth and prosperity. Under his able leadership Post-Babbitt metal assumed a leading position among the metal companies of the country, and today is rated in the front ranks of the industry.

Early in his business career, Mr. Foster established his residence in Wallingford, and made that city his permanent home. For nearly forty years he was a valued member of the community, esteemed for the active part he took in civic enterprises and loved for his quiet, unostentatious philanthropies. His charitable nature and his worth to the city as a whole is

best expressed by the following tribute, published at the request of a number of his friends at the time of his death:

"And when the one great scorer comes
To write against your name —
He writes not that you won or lost,
But how you played the game.

"Life was just that to 'Art" as his many friends called him. A game in every sense of the word. He made life happy to all ages by his many benevolences, but was always reticent to tell of his many good deeds. Given a little more of life's blessings than others, he shared at all times, never turning a deaf ear if he could lend a helping hand. Going quietly about his duties that took him to New York City, he seldom came in contact with the less fortunate, but when the word was passed, a donation was assured. He supplied coal, wood and edibles to many during the winter months and persons stricken by illness received many acts of kindness through him, although the giver was never mentioned according to his expressed wish. Charity was the predominant trait of his character.

"He had another side to his life; the love of the great outdoors. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and a member of the Fish and Game Society. He enjoyed trips to Maine each year, where he would engage in hunting and fishing, his favorite diversions.

"A man of wide vision, excellent judgment and commanding personality, he was always sought for advice on many worthwhile undertakings, which he gave willingly.

"To his friends he radiated a personality that made him outstanding, and his presence will be greatly missed at the Wallingford Club."

Mr. Foster was no less remarkable as a business executive, and employees as well as fellow executives of the E. L. Post Company admired his rare and genial personality as much as they respected his qualities of leadership. The following resolution, indicative of the high regard in which he was held, was adopted by the stockholders of the E. L. Post Company, March 29, 1934:

"It was unanimously resolved that the following minutes respecting the death of our presi-

dent, Rolon A. Foster, be spread upon the records of this meeting, viz.:

"It would be futile to express in a brief and formal minute the respect, esteem and affection for Mr. Foster that was felt by his business associates.

"Combined with his administrative ability of the highest type, were personal qualities of integrity, justice and generous friendship that won the loyal attachment of all who came in contact with him. Mr. Foster recognized and appreciated efficient and faithful service from his employees and at an opportune time rewarded them with substantial stock in the company. His memory will remain as a choice possession for his associates and many friends.

"Be it resolved, that the stockholders record their profound sorrow and regret at the death of Mr. Foster.

"Be it further resolved, that the stockholders do hereby express their deep sorrow and sympathy to the bereaved widow, and that a copy of these minutes and of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. Foster by the secretary of our company."

FOSTER

In spite of his business interests, Mr. Foster found time to enter into the civic life of Wallingford, where his sound judgment and keen vision were of inestimable value. He was long a leader in Republican circles, and was one of the founders of the Young Republican Club, an organization in which he never lost interest. At the first meeting of the Club following the death of Mr. Foster on March 5, 1934, silent tribute was paid to his memory.

No record of his life would be complete without mention of the social side of his nature. Genial and companionable, he had a large number of friends in Wallingford and elsewhere. He was one of the most popular members of the Wallingford Country Club, of which he was president for three years and also held membership in the Home Club of Meriden.

The Board of Governors of the Wallingford Country Club expressed their deep regret in the following resolution, a copy of which was sent to Mrs. Foster:

FOSTER

"Whereas, it has been the will of God to call home unto himself our esteemed fellow citizen and club member, Rolon A. Foster, and

"Whereas, by his death our Club has lost a lifelong and devoted member, and

"Whereas, our community has lost a true, loyal and useful citizen, one who was devoted to his business calling and who is mourned by hundreds who received his kind administrations, be it therefore

"Resolved, that we, members of the Wallingford Country Club, while bowing before God's eternal purpose do hereby express our profound sorrow for the loss that the Club, the Community and the hosts of individual friends have sustained in the termination of a life so large in its influence and so rich in its promise, and be it further

"Resolved, that we express to the family our deepest sympathy in their more important sorrow, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy entered on the records of the Club.

"By order of the Board of Governors,

HARRY L. BARTHOLOMEW, *Secretary*."

Mr. Foster was also a member of the Railroad Club of New York City and served as a director of the Wallingford Bank and Trust Company. This institution adopted the following resolution at the time of Mr. Foster's death:

> "Whereas, that Almighty Power which governs the destiny of us all, has in His judgment called our true and beloved friend, Rolon Arcadus Foster, who until a few years ago served as a director of the Wallingford Bank and Trust Company, and
>
> "Whereas, his services as a director covered a period when his influence was most needed in the building up of our institution, it is duly
>
> "Resolved, that we extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement, and cause this resolution to be entered upon the record book of the Wallingford Bank and Trust Company, and a copy thereof be sent to his widow.
>
> "By order of the Board of Directors,
>
> GEORGE H. WILKINSON, JR., *Secretary*."

FOSTER

Rolon Arcadus Foster married, June 25, 1912, in New York City, Alice Maude Jenkins, daughter of Abram and Ann (Hulbert) Jenkins, of Wallingford.

C H Hitchcock

HITCHCOCK

General Charles Henry Hitchcock, son of Henry S. and Mary (Smith) Hitchcock, was born November 12, 1857, in Binghamton, New York, where he died October 30, 1934.

For several generations the name of Hitchcock has been prominently identified with the City of Binghamton and Broome County, where members of the family were among the pioneer settlers, and have occupied positions of trust and responsibility.

Simon C. Hitchcock, grandfather of General Hitchcock, was appointed internal revenue collector by President Lincoln, and held this office in Binghamton for many years. Henry S. Hitchcock, father of General Hitchcock, was equally prominent in the commercial life of the city, where he was rated as one of the leading merchants.

General Charles Henry Hitchcock attended the public schools in Binghamton, and was graduated in 1875 from the high school, now known as the Binghamton Central High School, after which he entered Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, and was graduated from that institution with the class of

1879. He then taught school for a short time in Rhinebeck, New York, but having decided to study law, resigned his position and returned to Binghamton, when an opportunity to enter the law offices of Millard and Stewart, one of the leading law firms in the city presented itself. The senior partner, Mr. Stephen Millard, at that time a member of Congress from the Binghamton District, took a special interest in General Hitchcock, who, after several years of study, during which he showed marked aptitude for the law, was admitted to the Broome County Bar in February, 1884. For the next six years he remained with the firm of Millard and Stewart, gaining much valuable experience in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1890, he received an offer to become managing clerk in the office of Hon. George F. Lyon, later a Justice of the Supreme Court. He accepted the position and for the next six years managed the important interests of his employer in a most satisfactory manner. In 1896, he opened his own law offices in Binghamton, and practiced alone until 1901, when he formed a partnership with Messrs. David H. Carver and Israel

T. Deyo, under the firm name of Carver, Deyo and Hitchcock. Upon the death of Mr. Carver, the firm became Jenkins, Deyo and Hitchcock, one of the best known and most highly regarded law firms in Binghamton today. General Hitchcock was actively connected with this firm until a few months before his death. He enjoyed an enviable reputation as an attorney and was admired and respected by the members of his profession. His well balanced intellect and quiet, dignified personality inspired the confidence of his clients and all with whom he came in contact.

Hand in hand with his steady rise to an enviable position in the legal field went a record of brilliant achievements in military affairs. General Hitchcock participated in active army service in the United States, and in consular territory over a period of thirty seven years. Following his retirement in 1917, he reenlisted for home defense duty and did valuable work throughout Western New York during the World War.

The military record of General Hitchcock began

May 1, 1882, when he enlisted in the Twentieth Separate Company in Binghamton. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1889; first lieutenant in 1893; and captain in 1897. In May, 1898, he volunteered for service and was sent with his regiment to the Hawaiian Territory, where he served with distinction until the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of the service in February, 1899, and promoted to the rank of Major. Several years later he was promoted Colonel of the First Infantry, and in 1910, Brigadier General, "for meritorious service in war and for twenty-five years of continuous military service." In March, 1917, he was transferred to the reserve list on account of ill health. His services to his country, however, did not end with his retirement. When the United States entered the World War his military spirit again became dominant and he offered himself for service. In May, 1917, he was appointed assistant to the Adjutant General of the State of New York at Albany. In June of the following year, he was appointed Captain in the United States Army and after preliminary service at Fort Niagara, was assigned to

the command of the United States guard company at the ship-yard in Newburgh, New York, where he served until his discharge, February 1, 1919.

General Hitchcock was a noted writer on military topics, and contributed articles to leading magazines. He served as president of the National Guard Association and was a member of the Governor's Military Council. He acted as special envoy for Division Headquarters to report on and observe troops on duty during the Pennsylvania coal strike in 1902, and during the strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1912. As assistant to the Adjutant General, during the first year of the World War, he was in great demand throughout Western New York as a "four-minute" speaker.

General Hitchcock served the City of Binghamton as commissioner of Public Health. He was a Republican and took a keen interest in party affairs, though he was in no sense of the word a politician. He was intensely interested in civic affairs, and never refused to lend his assistance in furthering any worthwhile project. He devoted much of his time to the study

of early Binghamton history and was considered one of the best informed men in the city on this subject. He was also a noted Greek scholar and student and during his lifetime spent much time in translating the works of Greek philosophers and historians. In 1924, he published, in pamphlet form, "The Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus" and in 1932, his translation of, "The Oresteia of Aeschylus; The Agamemnon, The Coephoroi, The Eumenides" was published in book form by Bruce Humphries, of Boston. In this translation of perhaps the greatest dramatic trilogy of all time, General Hitchcock was remarkably successful in combining accuracy and fidelity to the original with strength and vigor of style. Of this translation, Mr. Clinton W. Keyes of the Department of Greek at Columbia University says; "Mr. C. H. Hitchcock's translation of 'The Oresteia' is in my opinion an excellent piece of work of high literary quality." Mr. Edward Fitch of the Department of Greek at Hamilton College in commenting on his version of the translation says; "Mr. Hitchcock's work is competent and accurate, and his English style has dignity and strength. His translation of the

trilogy, as well as of other Greek tragedies, is the outcome of a love for Greek poetry which he has cherished during a lifetime devoted to professional duties in quite other fields. It has for that reason a special interest and value."

General Hitchcock was for many years a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a member of the church choir. He was also a member of Thomas H. Barber Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, charter member of the Binghamton Post No. 80, American Legion, member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City, member of Richard J. Hoyt Post, 478, Veterans of Foreign Wars and member of the Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America.

General Hitchcock's funeral was held on November 2, 1935, at his home in Binghamton, and he was buried with Military Honors at Floral Park Cemetery. Leaders in civic, business, legal and military circles joined in paying tribute to the General's memory, and the casket was draped with an American flag.

HITCHCOCK

The Reverend Murray Shipley Howland, D. D., conducted the service and read the following extract from an address which General Hitchcock delivered on the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Hamilton College, and it expresses fully and simply the General's philosophy of life:

> "Yes, we have found life a battle not to be escaped; in which the only choice offered us was, to 'quit ourselves like men' or skulk as cowards and slackers. We have met misfortune and suffering; and again our only choice, to take what came with patience and courage, or to cower like slaves under the lash. In the contest, now and again, we have had the better; and then again the worse. We trust at least to have played a man's part, and furnished our foes no cause to scorn us. After all, the combat is the thing; and our conduct in it all that really matters.
>
> "At the end of our first 50 years of tempest and sunshine, of calm and storm, we have drifted yet once again into the Fair Haven of Alma Mater, for the moment. Tomorrow we weigh and sail again — this time towards the sunset. We leave you no 'morturi te salutant.' We do not feel that way. Life has not exhausted

> itself or lost its zest. There are yet other shores to visit; perhaps other foes to meet. Some few bolts remain unshot. And not too far ahead lies life's supreme adventure.
>
> "So with an equal mind we bid you not 'valete' but Xaipete! Be glad with all good courage."

General Hitchcock married in Ithaca, New York, August 19, 1891, Estelle Heath, daughter of Harry and Minerva (Gilbert) Heath.

Steel Engraving by N. L. Orr.

Walter Stewart

HOWARD

THE Howard family has been established in England since the earliest ages and the name is found in the Domesday Book and on the Roll of Battle Abbey as Haward. Antiquarians agree that the name is derived from the words Haie, meaning hedge, and ward, meaning keeper or guard and therefore originally denoted a keeper or guard of the cattle belonging to a town or village, whose duty it was to keep the cattle within the hedges surrounding the settlement.

WALTER HOWARD, son of George Washington and Lucy Harvey (Myers) Howard, was born in Washington, North Carolina, May 3, 1873, and died in Geneva, New York, May, 25, 1923. He was a descendant of prominent and illustrious families of the South, where his grandfather, William Hawkins Howard, son of the first William Howard, was a planter in Ocracoke, North Carolina. William Hawkins Howard married, December 12, 1832, Lois Ann Cridle. Their son, George Washington Howard, was a prominent planter and land owner

of Washington, North Carolina. He married, December 9, 1857, Lucy Harvey Myers, a descendant of the Harveys of North Carolina, and the Blounts of Blount Hall, Pitt County, North Carolina. Major Reading Blount, great-grandfather of Lucy Harvey (Myers) Howard achieved notable distinction in the War of the Revolution. He was Captain of the 5th Regiment of North Carolina Continental troops at the historic Assembly at Hillsboro, April 16, 1776. In 1781, he was promoted to the rank of Major. He served under Generals Jethro Sumner and Nathaniel Green and was commended for bravery at the battles of Guilford Courthouse and Eutaw Springs. His great personal valor attracted the attention of General Washington and they became close friends. Major Blount was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died October 13, 1807, and was buried "with the honors of war" in the family burying ground "Bellfont" at Tranters Creek, near Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina.

Major Reading Blount married, February 4, 1794, Lucy Harvey, daughter of Miles Harvey and grand-

daughter of Governor Thomas Harvey of North Carolina. Their daughter, Mary Harvey Blount, married, October 12, 1815, John Myers of Washington. They were the parents of Lucy Harvey Myers, who was born March 17, 1838, and married George Washington Howard.

Walter Howard, son of George Washington Howard, was born at the family homestead in Washington, where he attended the local schools and later studied at Lehigh University and at Cornell, where he was a member of the class of 1893. During his college years he was active in athletics and was an oarsman on the Cornell crew. Upon leaving college, Mr. Howard entered the employ of the Latrobe Steel Company, a branch of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1901, when he removed to Geneva, New York, and in company with Mr. Charles Arnold, purchased the Catchpole Foundry and Machine Company. Mr. Howard, as president, took over the active management of the company which he conducted successfully for more than twenty years.

During his long residence in Geneva, Mr. Howard became prominently identified with other important industries of the city and was for many years connected with the Standard Optical Company. He also served as director of The Geneva Trust Company. Three years before his death, Mr. Howard sold his interest in the Catchpole Foundry and Machine Company, which under his able administration had grown into one of the leading industrial plants in Geneva.

In a very real sense, Mr. Howard was a truly representative leader in Geneva, not only because his business career aided the financial and industrial development of the city, but also because his participation in the city government reacted to the advantage of the entire community. As a member of the Board of Public Works he was directly responsible for many of the improvements that have made Geneva widely known as one of the most beautiful and healthful cities in New York State. He was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works

in 1912 for a term of four years and served as president of the Board during the last two years of his term. While president he completely reorganized the department, increasing its efficiency by countless innovations and improvements. One of his most important services in this connection was in regard to the city water works, then in the process of construction. Mr. Howard, as president of the Board, personally supervised every detail of the construction work and city officials today give him credit for the remarkable manner in which the plant has withstood years of usage.

He completely reorganized the offices of the Board and installed an efficient and time saving system, which later was recommended as a model for other cities, an incident typical of his remarkable business ability and keen mental grasp of every situation which he was called upon to face.

During Mr. Howard's term as president of the Board of Public Works, the paving problem was occupying the attention of city officials and he devoted much of his time to its solution. He is

gratefully remembered as the sponsor of the plan that has since beautified the streets of Geneva. Before Mr. Howard became a member of the Board, the paving had been done, from year to year, in a haphazard fashion. He mapped out a ten year program which gave the Board an orderly working basis and brought about the paving of many city streets. Concrete was then coming into general use for the purpose and in order to obtain first hand information concerning its practicability, Mr. Howard and the City Engineer James W. Brennan made a trip to Wayne County, Michigan, for the purpose of inspecting the concrete roads then recently built there. This investigation resulted in concrete being used for paving in Genesee Park, where the first concrete road in New York was built.

Mr. Howard was a lifelong member of the Republican party and active in its local organizations. He was mentioned for the seat in Congress occupied by the late Norman J. Gould, but ill health prevented him from considering the honor. However, he worked actively in the party's interests until the time of his death.

His untimely passing was a matter of general and widespread regret throughout the city and meant far more than the loss of an honorable and conscientious business leader. Geneva mourned him as a man who took a lively interest in every movement or project for the advancement and improvement of his fellow man and for the general welfare of the city.

The following resolution was adopted by the Geneva Trust Company at the time of Mr. Howard's death:

> "At a meeting of the directors of the GENEVA TRUST COMPANY held June twelfth, 1923, the following was adopted:
>
> WALTER HOWARD
>
> died in Geneva on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1923. Although a director of the Geneva Trust Company since its organization, a long illness had prevented his attendance over many months.

HOWARD

His convalescence and recent appearance at Board meetings gave great pleasure to us, his associates, because of his restored health and the renewal of his valued counsel in our deliberations. In some phases of his character, he was equaled by few men. His conception of giving the square deal to all whether in agreement with them or not, his marvelous patience which enabled him to bear a distressing and discouraging illness without one murmur of complaint; his complete obedience to authority and his indomitable will to succeed in all good undertakings, put him among the elect. To these qualities must be added the highest integrity, a strong sense of business and social responsibility and a generous and unostentatious nature that helped many a friend with money and counsel unknown to any but the recipient. With his keen estimate of men and economic conditions, and his thorough knowledge of practical business, he typified in a high degree the self-made successful American business man without his reputed failings. Blessed the man who makes two blades of grass grow in the place of one and blest the place whose citizen leaves it better than he found it. Such a man was our friend and

fellow director. We extend to his widow our heartfelt sympathy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thos. H. Chew	John B. Anderson
Lansing G. Hoskins	Alfred G. Lewis
L. A. Colton	Theo. J. Smith
John Parmenter	Chas. W. Sweeney
E. H. Palmer	Peter R. Cole
Daniel W. Lynch	Beverly Chew
F. W. Whitwill	Thomas Haslett
E. S. Thorne	Henry A. Wheat

Harry D. Marshall."

Mr. Howard married, June 8, 1899, Margaret Phillips, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Urban) Phillips of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

W. Jackson

JACKSON

Reverend Townend Glover Jackson, D. D., son of George Alderson and Jane Avery (Pepperell) Jackson, was born January 22, 1858, in Catskill, Greene County, New York, and died October 15, 1927, in Cazenovia, Madison County, New York. He devoted nearly forty years of his life to notable service in the ministry, and was widely acknowledged as one of the most able and influential clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York State.

Dr. Jackson attended the schools in the village of Catskill and later the Catskill Academy and Annandale. He was graduated from St. Stephen's College, now Columbia University, with the degree of A. B. in 1878 and then completed the prescribed courses at the General Theological Seminary in New York City. He was ordained by Bishop Huntington in 1880 and became a priest in 1881.

Dr. Jackson's first parish was in Carthage, Jefferson County, New York, where he served as rector of Grace Church until 1882. While in Carthage, Dr. Jackson also had charge of the nearby missions in Champion and Copenhagen. In 1882 he

was called to St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Cazenovia, where he served with marked success until 1887, when he was called to All Saints' Church in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Jackson remained in Baltimore the next two years and then began his last and most successful pastorate, that of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Jackson's long and eventful career with St. Paul's began in 1889 and ended with his retirement in 1919, but even then his connection was not entirely severed for he remained as pastor emeritus until his death. Seldom has a clergyman been more successful in building up a small and comparatively poor parish into one of the largest and most important in the diocese and seldom, if ever, has a pastor so endeared himself to his entire congregation as did Dr. Jackson in the course of his years of devoted and unselfish ministration in Flatbush. The remarkable result he achieved in placing St. Paul's among the leading Episcopal churches of New York State bear witness to his splendid executive ability. When he took charge of the Parish, its list of communicants

numbered only about two hundred and at the time of his retirement he was able to turn over to his successor, the Reverend Dr. Wallace J. Gardner, a list containing more than sixteen hundred names. Early during Dr. Jackson's pastorate, it became necessary to enlarge the church and when a few years later further additions had to be made, it was decided to use the church building as a parish house and a fine new edifice was erected under Dr. Jackson's direction to accommodate the greatly enlarged congregation. Dr. Jackson had been at St. Paul's but a few years, when he saw the necessity for a mission at Windsor Terrace. For a time, after he had established this mission, he conducted services at both places, but the congregations soon grew to such dimensions, that an assistant was assigned to him and when reorganization became necessary, a new church was built at Windsor Terrace and named the Church of the Holy Apostles.

Dr. Jackson assisted in organizing several other churches; his missionary work covered a wide field and he was known and beloved far beyond the bounds of his regular parish.

Many honors came to Dr. Jackson in the three decades during which he labored so faithfully in Flatbush. In recognition of his executive ability, he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Long Island and served for many years as the secretary of that body. He was also Chancellor of the Diocese. He filled many important positions in the general church body and was known as a leader in the Diocese. In 1904 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. Although his position in the ecclesiastical world became steadily more important, Dr. Jackson never lost the simple dignity and kindliness of manner that had endeared him to all his congregations. In Flatbush, where for so many years his life had been inseparably linked with the lives of his people, his leave-taking, which took place at a farewell service held November 2, 1919, was one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed at the church. Men as well as women were in tears as they bade their beloved rector good-bye and Dr. Jackson was deeply moved at this evidence of affection, recalling that he had baptised many, whose parents he had also baptized in the early years

of his pastorate and had almost arrived at the point of marrying the grandchildren. "I did not know that my people loved me so much," was his comment. Indeed, they had good reason to love him. For thirty years he had served them and never failed in any emergency; the sick and needy found in him a faithful friend, the children loved him and those in trouble knew that they could rely on his wise counsel and helpful advice.

Soon after Dr. Jackson's retirement he and Mrs. Jackson moved to their beautiful home, "The Hickories," in Cazenovia, where Dr. Jackson spent his last years in quiet and helpful service to his fellowmen. A more fitting eulogy of his exemplary life than the following tribute by one of his intimate friends could not be written:

> "Manliness, honesty, faithfulness, these were marked qualities in Dr. Jackson's character. In the parishes where he ministered the people were devoted to him; children loved him; the sick and needy were the subjects of his unfailing ministrations. He was a delightful companion with his intimate friends with his keen sense of humor and his insight into character. The

> physical pain that he suffered from time to time was a trial to him, but he was uncomplaining. He loved the church of his fathers with its traditions and customs. Of some innovations and laxities he disapproved, but always with charity."

At a regular meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, held on November 14, 1927, on motion duly made and seconded, it was voted that the Rector and Clerk be requested to prepare a suitable memorial and have it engrossed and sent to Mrs. Jackson.

> "The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, present this Memorial of the Reverend Townend Glover Jackson, D. D., Rector Emeritus, who died at his home in Cazenovia, New York, on October 15, 1927.
>
> "Dr. Jackson served as Rector of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, from 1889 to 1919, when his failing health compelled him to retire from active work. He came to a small suburban Parish of two hundred communicants, which under his wise and efficient leadership grew into a large metropolitan Parish of over sixteen hundred communicants. During his administration our present Church was built, paid for and consecrated, and it will remain as a monument of his

faithful and devoted labors.

"Dr. Jackson was esteemed and respected by every member of the Parish for his wisdom and efficiency in the administration of its affairs as our leader and spiritual head.

"He was reverenced by all as the faithful Priest who ministered at the Altar for his beloved people.

"He was deeply and truly loved by every one of us as our Pastor and friend, who came into our homes with his love and sympathy in our times of sorrow and distress, and who was ever ready to rejoice with us in our times of joy and festivity.

"The memory of his loving and devoted service will be forever cherished in the hearts of his people."

Dr. Jackson married, September 20, 1883, Sophia Childs Fairchild, daughter of Sidney T. and Helen (Childs) Fairchild of Cazenovia.

JOHNSON

THE surname Johnson, literally "the son of John," is of ancient origin and is found in the earliest parish records in England.

JOHN JOHNSON, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in England about 1600 and died about September 30, 1659, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Owing to the destruction by fire in 1645 of the first town records of Roxbury, the exact date of his arrival is not known. Authorities agree, however, that John Johnson, his wife Margery and family of five children came from England with Winthrop's large fleet, which arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, June 22, 1630. He was elected constable in Roxbury, October 19, 1630, and was made freeman May 18, 1631. He was an authority on military matters and was appointed "Surveyor General of all ye armies." He was an original member and clerk of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and the history of Roxbury refers to him as Captain Johnson. By Court Order, May 6, 1657, it was decreed that "John Johnson having by his large service in place of surveyor general, for which he hath never had any

satisfaction, which this court considering of thinkes meet to grant him 300 acres in any place where he can find it according to law."

His will, dated in Roxbury, September 30, 1659, gave his property, after his wife's decease, to his five children and two grandchildren, "who have lived with me." The inventory was taken by his son, Captain Isaac Johnson and son-in-law, Robert Pepper, October 15, 1659.

John Johnson married in England, Margery, surname unknown. She died in Roxbury.

Children, all born in England:

(1) Captain Isaac, of whom further.

(2) Mary; married Roger Mowry.

(3) Humphrey; married Ellen Cheney.

(4) Elizabeth; married Robert Pepper.

Captain Isaac Johnson, son of John and Margery Johnson, was born in England and came to America with his parents in 1630. He was killed by the Indians at the taking of Fort Narragansett,

December 12, 1675. He joined the Roxbury Church in 1633 and was made a freeman in 1635. He was Captain of Artillery, served as representative and deputy to the General Court from Roxbury in 1671 and was one of the original donors to the Free Schools.

Isaac Johnson married, January 20, 1636, Elizabeth Porter of Roxbury. She died August 13, 1683.

Children, all born in Roxbury:

(1) Elizabeth, born December 24, 1637; married, December 20, 1658, Henry Bowen.

(2) John, born November 3, 1639; died December 18, 1661.

(3) Mary, born April 24, 1642; married, December 17, 1663, William Bartholomew.

(4) Isaac (or Isack), of whom further.

(5) Joseph, born in October, 1645; died December 12, 1645.

(6) Nathaniel, born May 1, 1647; married Mary Smith.

JOHNSON

Isaac (or Isack) Johnson, son of Captain Isaac and Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson, was born in Roxbury, February 7, 1643, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, January 23, 1719-20. He removed from Roxbury and purchased house and land of Thomas Hubbard in Middletown Upper Houses. He was recommended from the church at Roxbury to the Church of Middletown, to which he was admitted November 26, 1672.

His will is dated January 13, 1719-20, and the inventory of his estate was taken February 3, 1719-20.

He married, December 26, 1669, Mary Harris, daughter of Captain Dan and Mary (Weld) Harris, of Roxbury. She was born April 2, 1652, in Roxbury and died August 1, 1740, in Middletown.

Children, all born in Middletown:

(1) Isack, born December 19, 1670; married, September 12, 1695, Margaret Miller, daughter of Thomas Miller.

(2) Daniel, born October 8, 1672; married, February 11, 1707, Abigail Leek.

(3) John, born August 1, 1674.

(4) Joseph, of whom further.

(5) Nathaniel, born January 17, 1678; married, February 7, 1699, Mary Blake.

(6) Elizabeth, born February 19, 1681.

(7) William, born March 14, 1683; died March 25, 1683.

(8) Mary, born January 18, 1686; married Jonathan Blake.

(9) Ebenezer, born October 29, 1692; died October 31, 1692.

Joseph Johnson, son of Isaac (or Isack) and Mary (Harris) Johnson, was born in Middletown, March 9, 1677, where he died in 1739. Inventory of his estate was taken December 13, 1739.

He married, January 26, 1698, Elizabeth Blake, daughter of John and Sarah (Hall) Blake. She was born March 16, 1679, in Middletown, where she died March 4, 1720.

Children, all born in Middletown:

(1) Elizabeth, born December 6, 1699.

(2) Joseph, Jr., of whom further.

(3) Richard, born November 12, 1704-05.

(4) Zipporah, born January 4, 1707.

(5) Anna, born January 11, 1709; died October 15, 1712.

(6) Anna, born June 8, 1715.

(7) Martha, born April 27, 1718.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, JR., son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Blake) Johnson, was born August 26, 1702, in Middletown, where he died April 30, 1773.

He married (first), February 2, 1725, Mehitable Hamlin, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Partridge) Hamlin. She died December 12, 1747. He married (second), September 15, 1748, Hannah Sumner.

Children of the first marriage, all born in Middletown:

(1) Joseph, born May 21, 1726; married, August 14, 1786, Mary Rogers, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Woods) Rogers.

(2) Hamlin, born June 18, 1728; married, February 10, 1747, Mary Lawrence.

(3) Jedediah, of whom further.

(4) Seth, born January 4, 1733; died October 15, 1742.

(5) Elijah, born December 3, 1734; married (first), July 19, 1756, Mary Hall, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Rand) Hall; (second), Mrs. Mary (Bigelow) Whitmore.

JEDEDIAH JOHNSON, son of Joseph, Jr., and Mehitable (Hamlin) Johnson, was born April 4, 1731, in Middletown, where he died June 29, 1802.

He married, April 2, 1752, Mehitable Pryor, born October 21, 1729, in Middletown, where she died June 27, 1816.

Children, all born in Middletown:

(1) Jedediah, born July 25, 1753; married Lydia Syzer.

(2) Freelove, born April 24, 1754; married, October 5, 1775, Lois Johnson.

(3) Prosper, born January 8, 1757; died April 4, 1777.

(4) Stebbins, born March 13, 1759; died January 12, 1777.

(5) Mabel, born March 30, 1761; died November 3, 1761.

(6) Joshua, of whom further.

(7) Mabel, born February 8, 1766.

(8) Thankful, born December 27, 1768; married Noadiah Rockwell.

(9) A son, died in infancy.

(10) Giles, born September 9, 1773; died November 1, 1773.

JOSHUA JOHNSON, son of Jedediah and Mehitable (Pryor) Johnson, was born July 22, 1762, in Middletown, where he died February 7, 1832.

He married, June 30, 1791, Sarah Chamberlain, who was born May 8, 1769, in Middletown, where she died September 13, 1840, daughter of Samuel Chamberlain.

Children, all born in Middletown:

(1) Esther, born December 13, 1791.

(2) Fanny, born September 14, 1794.

(3) Sally Chamberlain, born October 30, 1797.

(4) Chloe, born February 18, 1801; died April 25, 1897. At the time of her death she was the only real daughter of the Revolution living in Middletown.

(5) Joshua, of whom further.

JOSHUA JOHNSON, JR., son of Joshua and Sarah (Chamberlain) Johnson, was born about 1812, in Middletown, where he died March 27, 1842.

He married, May 25, 1834, Wealthy Ann Lee of Middletown. She was born in 1814 and died in Mazomanie, Wisconsin, April 19, 1895.

Children:

(1) Mary, born August 7, 1835; died March 6, 1886. Married Charles Rich.

(2) Samuel Chamberlain, of whom further.

(3) Reverend Cyrus Augustus, born May 11, 1838; died October 19, 1921, in Batavia, New York. Married, in February, 1871, Sarah Lawrence Scott. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Batavia for many years and was pastor emeritus at the time of his death.

(4) Elijah, born November 12, 1839; died February 5, 1892.

(5) Sarah Urania, born April 13, 1841; died January 22, 1913, in New Britain, Connecticut. Married, November 26, 1867, Albert Hamlin.

JOHNSON

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN JOHNSON, son of Joshua, Jr., and Wealthy Ann (Lee) Johnson, was born in Middletown, December 12, 1836, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 2, 1899.

He was a well known pioneer manufacturer in Connecticut and the founder of the Yale Safe and Iron Company of West Haven, of which he was president and secretary at the time of his death.

He married, December 24, 1857, Catherine Mary Crossley, daughter of Thomas N. and Eliza (Bidwell) Crossley of Middletown. She was born in Tariffville, Connecticut, March 16, 1833, and died, in New Haven, July 1, 1915.

Children:

(1) Samuel Crossley, born September 5, 1858, in Middletown; died August 30, 1860, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

(2) Mary Harriet, born August 30, 1859, in Middletown; died July 17, 1860, in Tuscaloosa.

(3) Thomas Crossley, of whom further.

(4) William Cyrus, born November 13, 1864, in New Haven, where he died July 17, 1865.

Thos. C. Johnson

(5) Cyrus William, born November 13, 1864, in New Haven, where he died August 15, 1865.

(6) Kate Elizabeth, born January 8, 1868, in New Haven, where she died August 25, 1869.

(7) Adeline Sarah, born June 2, 1870, in New Haven; married, June 6, 1895, Dr. Frederick Benoni Sweet, son of Dr. Charles and Elizabeth (Williams) Sweet of Lebanon, Connecticut. They reside in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Thomas Crossley Johnson, son of Samuel Chamberlain and Catherine Mary (Crossley) Johnson, was born May 12, 1862, in Bridgeport, and died June 4, 1934, in New Haven. He attended the Webster Public School in Bridgeport and was graduated from Giles College Preparatory School in New Haven with the class of 1881. He then entered Yale University Sheffield Scientific School, selecting the course in dynamic engineering and received his degree of Ph. B. from this institution in 1884.

His first occupation after leaving college was with the Yale Safe and Iron Company of West Haven, where he was in charge of bridge construction work.

Though he was only twenty-two years old, he even then showed the qualities that were to distinguish him later in his career. He is still affectionately remembered by the few men now left, who then worked under him, as a man of tireless energy and extraordinary executive ability, yet always kind and considerate of others. Mr. Johnson remained with the Yale Safe and Iron Company until 1885, when he became connected with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven as draftsman, a position more to his liking and with a larger field for development of his talents. His rise in this organization was rapid and promotion followed. It was not long before he was advanced from draftsman to gun designer and given charge of the patent department. His record of over two hundred patents, relating to firearms and ammunition, assigned to the company while he held this position entitles him to general recognition as one of the world's foremost authorities on the subject.

In 1917 Mr. Johnson was elected production engineer and legal advisor. He held these positions

until 1930, when at the annual election of officers he was elected vice-president and served in this capacity until 1931, when the company was sold to the Western Cartridge Company and Mr. Johnson was retained as general legal advisor to the company, which enjoyed the benefits of his wide knowledge and experience until a few months before his death.

As production engineer for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Mr. Johnson developed many types of firearms, including the first pump-shot gun ever manufactured in this country, and an automatic shotgun firing six shots with one trigger pull. He also aided materially in the development of the light Browning Automatic. During the World War, it was found necessary to greatly enlarge the plant in order to meet the emergency of increased production and much of the burden of this problem fell on Mr. Johnson's shoulders. When peace was declared, it was largely due to his ingenuity that practical use for the enlarged quarters was found. The company, under his direction as production engineer, began to

manufacture a line of sportsmen's equipment, builder's tools and hardware, a venture which proved most successful. At the time of Mr. Johnson's death, the annual volume of business was in excess of $16,000,000 and the number of employees close to six thousand.

Although a prominent and public spirited citizen of New Haven, Mr. Johnson took no active part in public life, preferring to devote his time to his large business interests. He was a staunch member of the Republican party and ever ready to further its cause, without seeking political position or preferment. Fraternally he was affiliated with Wooster Lodge, No. 79, F. and A. M. He was a devoted member of Calvary Baptist Church of New Haven, contributing generously to its support as well as to other worthy causes. His death was a great loss, not alone to his family and business associates, but to the entire community, where for so many years he had stood for all that is honorable in business life and private citizenship.

Steel Engraving by M. J. Grant

Katie Fowler Johnson

JOHNSON

Thomas Crossley Johnson married, July 5, 1892, Katie Eliza Fowler. (*See Fowler Line.*)

Children:

(1) Leila Marguerite, born May 24, 1893; married, June 22, 1914, Arthur Adelbert Rowley of New Haven.

Children:

(i) Marcia Louise, born January 30, 1915.

(ii) Kenneth Johnson, born January 15, 1918.

(iii) Lorraine Miriam, born September 6, 1925.

(2) Ruth Muriel, born July 2, 1897; married, January 22, 1921, Gladden Bishop Houck of Portchester, New York.

Children:

(i) Gladden Bishop, Jr., born June 12, 1922.

(ii) Esther, born July 9, 1926.

(3) Marjorie Fowler, born February 18, 1906; married, November 14, 1931, John Edwin Beehler, of Kingston, New York.

Children:

(i) Joan Susan, born July 14, 1932.

(ii) Diane Edwina, born April 25, 1934.

Fowler

Arms: Azure, a chevron argent, charged with three crosses formee sable, between three lions passant guardant, or.

Crest: An owl argent, crowned with a ducal coronet or.

Motto: Watch and pray.

(Burke's: "General Armory.")

FOWLER

THE name Fowler is classified in the large group of surnames as signifying occupation and is said by Camden, an authority on the derivation of surnames, to have been bestowed upon the progenitors of the family to denote one who held, by royal appointment, the office of hunter of wild fowl.

It is first mentioned as a surname by Burke, who states that "Richard Fowler of Foxley, in the County of Bucks, accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land in 1191. This Richard Fowler maintained an army of British bowmen, from his tenantry at Foxley, and during the siege of Acre defeated, by his vigilance, a nocturnal attempt of the Infidels to destroy the Christian Camp. For these services his royal master knighted him on the field of battle and caused his crest, a hand and lure, to be changed to that of the "vigilant owl."

Richard Fowler was the progenitor of the family that flourished over five hundred years in Buckinghamshire and other parts of England. The Fowler families in America are descended from several ancestors, but their relationship has never been

definitely established. The most distinguished of these founders was William Fowler, of Milford, Connecticut, immigrant ancestor of the line herein followed.

WILLIAM FOWLER was born in 1572, in England, and died January 25, 1660, in Milford. He set sail from England, listed as "from Islington," in the company headed by the Reverend John Davenport, landing at Boston, June 26, 1637. He came with Mr. Davenport and others to Quinnipiac, now New Haven, Connecticut, on March 30, 1638, and his name is on the first tax list of the Colony. He removed, with his family to Milford, when the whites made their first purchase of land from the Indians in February, 1639, and the deed, in trust for the planters, was given to William Fowler and others. He was present at the famous meeting held in Mr. Newman's barn on June 4, 1639, when the constitution of the New Haven Colony was adopted and was one of the signers of that document. He was elected judge at the first town meeting of the Milford Colony, November 20, 1639, and held the office with

dignity and honor until 1644, when he was chosen one of the first magistrates to the General Court at New Haven.

When the Milford Church was organized in 1639, William Fowler was named one of the "seven pillars." He had been liberally educated in England and was noted for his wisdom and piety. His will was presented to the General Court in 1661, by his son, Captain William Fowler, and his estate amounted to 800 pounds.

William Fowler married in England, Sarah, surname unknown. She accompanied him to this country and died in Milford.

Children, all born in England:

(1) Sarah, died young.

(2) Captain William; married Mary Tapp and settled in Milford.

(3) Sarah, married John Gaffinch and settled in Guilford.

(4) Ambrose; married Jane Alvord, or Alvin and settled in Windsor.

(5) John, of whom further.

FOWLER

JOHN FOWLER, son of William and Sarah Fowler, was born in England and died in Guilford, Connecticut, September 14, 1676. He accompanied his parents to this country and removed from New Haven to Milford with his father in 1639. His name is on the first list of settlers of the Milford Colony. He removed to Guilford before 1648 and became a man of note in the new settlement. He was made a freeman in June, 1650, and was one of the earliest assistant magistrates of the community, being chosen in 1661 and continuing in the office until the union with the Connecticut Colony in 1664. He was deputy to the New Haven Colony Court and served in the first and second sessions of 1664. He also served as deputy to the General Court of Connecticut from 1665 to 1675. He was prominent in church affairs and acted as sole deacon of the First Church of Guilford from 1664 to 1673, when others were elected, but continued to serve as deacon until his death.

His fellow townsmen showed their gratitude for his services in many ways. On February 22, 1668-9,

Will Island was granted to him. Later, the Town Legislature granted him one hundred acres of land in Cojinchang (now Durham, Connecticut) for "distinguished service." His will dated April 19, 1670, and proved June 12, 1677, shows him to have been a man of means. His estate amounted to 612 pounds, 2 shillings, 10 pence.

John Fowler married in 1646, Mary Hubbard, daughter of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard of Guilford. She was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died April 13, 1713, in Guilford.

Children:

(1) Abigail, born December, 1648; died in 1681.

(2) Mary, born December 15, 1650; died October 15, 1670.

(3) Abraham, born August 29, 1652; died September 30, 1719; married Elizabeth Bartlett.

(4) John, of whom further.

(5) Mehitable, born in 1656; died March 18, 1751.

(6) Elizabeth, born April 30, 1658; died September 21, 1676.

FOWLER

JOHN FOWLER, son of John and Mary (Hubbard) Fowler, was born in 1654 in Guilford, where he died January, 1736. He married, before 1680, Ann Johnson, born in 1652 in Guilford, where she died in 1702. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bushnell) Johnson, of Guilford.

Children, all born in Guilford:

(1) Mehitable, born in 1681; died March 22, 1765.

(2) John, born in 1682; died October 5, 1703, in Guilford.

(3) Ann, born in 1685; married Awinijah Morris.

(4) Samuel, born in 1687; died November 22, 1751; married Ann Buck.

(5) Joseph, born in 1689; died December 8, 1769; married Elizabeth Buck.

(6) Benjamin, of whom further.

(7) David; married, June 15, 1725, Mary Miles, who died December 2, 1734.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, son of John and Ann (Johnson) Fowler, was born in 1693 in Guilford, where he died November 18, 1780. He married, November 10, 1719, Andrea, (or Ordria) Morgan,

daughter of Captain John Morgan of Groton, Connecticut. She was born April 19, 1697, and died April 5, 1775.

Children:

(1) Benjamin, born April 5, 1721; married Moriah Kent.

(2) Deborah, born September 12, 1722; died April 28, 1811; married Nathaniel Rossiter.

(3) Andrea, born September 12, 1724; died January 24, 1815; married David Bishop.

(4) Margery, born July 28, 1726; died April 2, 1737.

(5) Andrew, born July 29, 1728; died October 8, 1815; married Martha Stowe.

(6) Ann, born May 15, 1731; died February 22, 1815; married Thomas Colewell or Caldwell.

(7) Jared, born in 1732; died November 7, 1736.

(8) Lucy, born January 22, 1734; died August 28, 1753.

(9) Jonathan, twin to Lucy; died July 9, 1752.

(10) Jane, born March 6, 1736; died June 8, 1754.

(11) Timothy, of whom further.

FOWLER

TIMOTHY FOWLER, son of Benjamin and Andrea (or Ordria) (Morgan) Fowler, was born January 15, 1741 in Guilford, where he died February 12, 1814. He married, February 4, 1772, Sarah Guy, born in Guilford in 1745, died May 20, 1835, daughter of Orchard Guy.

Children:

(1) Sarah, born March 20, 1773; married Stephen Gilbert.

(2) Mary, born February 24, 1774; married Elias Gilbert.

(3) Lucy, born May 15, 1775; married Jonathan Tyler; who died September 9, 1864.

(4) Betty, born June 4, 1776; married Mr. Bassett.

(5) Timothy, of whom further.

(6) Orchard, born April 14, 1779; died February 17, 1823.

(7) Morgan, born January 28, 1781; died April 11, 1863.

TIMOTHY FOWLER, son of Timothy and Sarah (Guy) Fowler, was born January 14, 1778, in Guilford, and died April 29, 1865, in New Haven.

He married, February 5, 1804, Caroline (or Pattie) Townsend, who was born January 18, 1781, and died February 12, 1835, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (Alling) Townsend of New Haven.

Children:

(1) Sarah Maria, born November 8, 1805; died September 27, 1896; married, January 1, 1828, Norris E. Candee.

(2) Susan Jane, born about 1807; died August 24, 1862; married Benjamin R. Hitchcock.

(3) Patty Eliza, born July 20, 1809; died April 18, 1844; married Ambrose Stevens.

(4) Caroline Augusta, born November 20, 1811; died October 23, 1874; married Governor James E. English.

(5) Timothy, of whom further.

(6) Mary Ann, born about 1816; married Mr. Hawley and they resided in Avon, Connecticut.

(7) William Henry, born June 4, 1818; died April 8, 1902. Unmarried.

(8) Grace Emeline, born in April, 1820; died February 19, 1889; married Henry English.

(9) George Guy, born in 1823; died January 30, 1884; married Clarissa Nettleton.

FOWLER

Timothy Fowler, son of Timothy and Caroline (or Pattie) (Townsend) Fowler, was born September 27, 1814, in New Haven, where he died May 16, 1888. He married, April 19, 1840, in Bethany, Connecticut, Mary Eliza Stevens, daughter of Milton and Mary (Stevens) Stevens. She was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, October 17, 1817, and died in New Haven, August 8, 1885.

Children:

(1) Charles Edward, of whom further.

(2) Mary Eliza, born in New Haven, April 2, 1842, where she died March 9, 1843.

(3) William Stevens, born in New Haven, January 17, 1844, where he died September 17, 1925. He married (first), Mary Callahan, October 27, 1870; (second), Theresa Dietrich, January 12, 1881; (third), Sarah Porter Lancaster, April 24, 1889.

(4) Grace Caroline, born in New Haven, October 18, 1845, where she died February 9, 1931. She married in New Haven, October 14, 1868, Charles Wells Blakeslee, Jr.

(5) Mary Frances, born in New Haven, November 18, 1847, where she died January 31, 1918. She

married Frank A. Bowman, February 13, 1877.

(6) Henry Timothy, born in Woodbridge, Connecticut, December 16, 1850; died in New Haven, April 15, 1883. He married, June 11, 1872, Fannie Way.

(7) Ellen Thomas, born in New Haven, February 14, 1854, where she died September 9, 1922. She married, September 16, 1879, Julius Gideon Holladay.

(8) Katie Maria, born in New Haven, February 13, 1857; married, October 13, 1881, in New Haven, Raymond Garwood Baldwin.

(9) Lillie, born in New Haven, February 17, 1859; died November 17, 1859.

Charles Edward Fowler, son of Timothy and Mary E. (Stevens) Fowler, was born in Woodbridge, Connecticut, February 6, 1841, and died in New Haven, January 28, 1883. He married in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 20, 1866, Julia Mary Holladay, daughter of Gideon and Eliza Jane (Mac Donald) Holladay. She was born in Lodi, Indiana, August 24, 1849, and died in New Haven, January 19, 1922.

FOWLER

Children:

(1) Katie Eliza, of whom further.

(2) Charles Timothy, born August 22, 1872, in New Haven; died October 4, 1876, in New Haven.

(3) Frederick William, born June 26, 1880, in New Haven.

KATIE ELIZA FOWLER, daughter of Charles Edward and Julia Mary (Holladay) Fowler, was born in Indianapolis, June 22, 1867. She married, July 5, 1892, Thomas Crossley Johnson. (*See Johnson Line.*)

SMITH

THE surname of Smith is of Saxon origin and is of the large group classed as occupational names. It has gained great preponderance over other artisan names, probably due to the fact that no community of any size could exist without the services of a smith. He was indispensable in times of peace and war — "Swords and ploughshares alike were to his hands." Thus, every village and hamlet had at least one of the name, and, as the descendants of the original Smiths increased, the surname gradually took precedence over many others.

SILAS SMITH, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Smith family, was born in England. He came to America, accompanied by his wife, with a group sent by the Plymouth Company and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts.

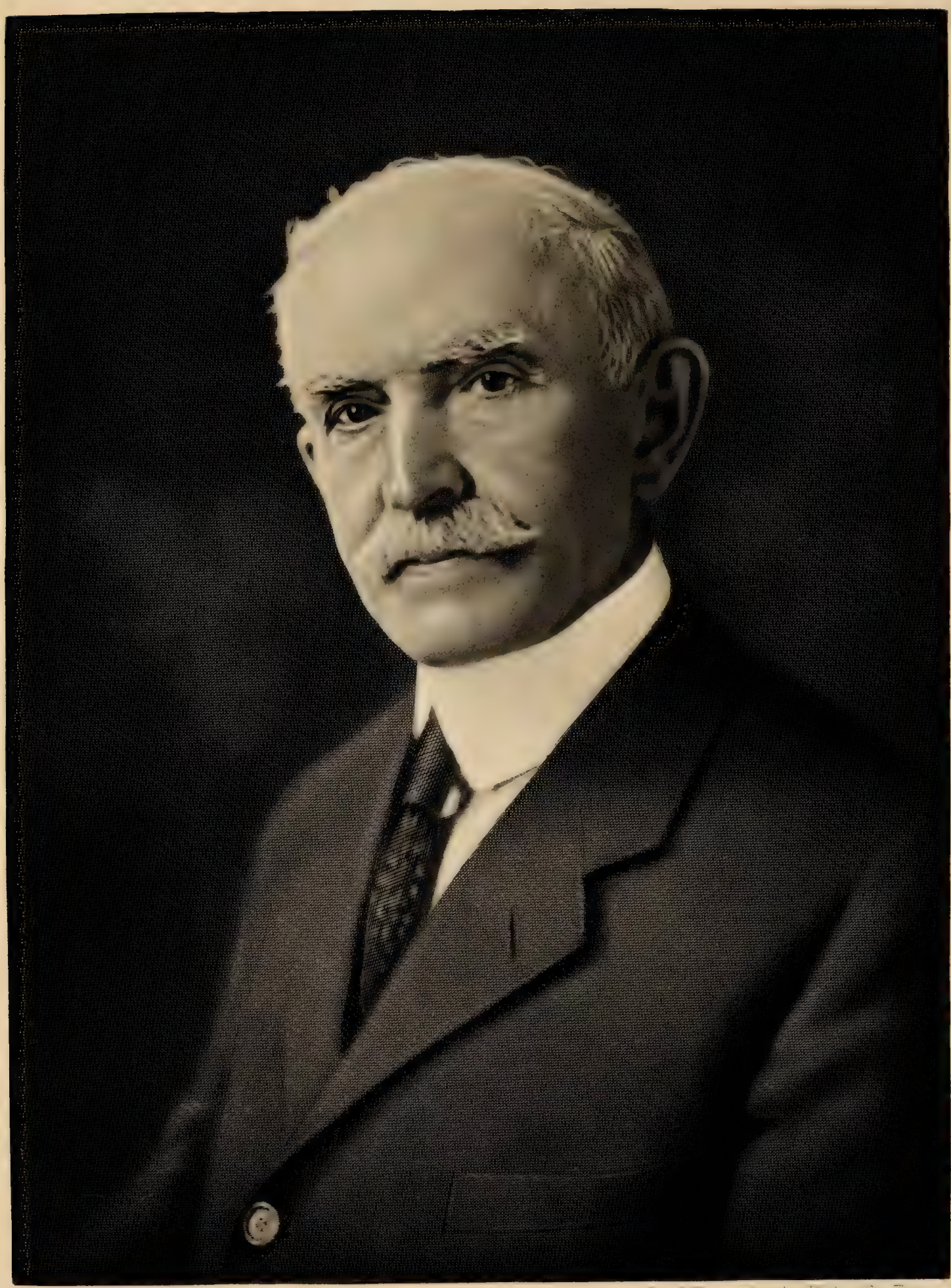
SILAS SMITH, son of Silas Smith, married Hannah Gazine, daughter of Daniel Gazine, who came from England with the London Company.

SAMUEL SMITH, son of Silas and Hannah (Gazine) Smith, served in the Continental Army during the

Revolutionary War. He married Abigail Wright and died in Henderson, New York, April 17, 1827.

Daniel Smith, son of Samuel and Abigail (Wright) Smith, was born in Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, February 26, 1775, and died in Rodman, New York, March 11, 1854. He served as lieutenant in the War of 1812, and his home was a haven for sick and wounded soldiers. He owned farms in various villages in the vicinity of Rodman, where he finally settled. He married Susan Holmes of Keene, New Hampshire, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Tamar (Harris) Holmes of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Sergeant Thomas Holmes served with distinction during the Revolution. Susan (Holmes) Smith died August 5, 1864.

William Priest Smith, son of Daniel and Susan (Holmes) Smith, was born in Hounsfield, New York, February 7, 1813, and died January 5, 1899. He was a colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, New York State Militia and owned large lumber interests as well as several farms. He was an influential man in his community and served three terms as associate



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Stanyford Smith

judge of the Lawrence County Court; was justice of the peace and chairman of supervisors. He was also an original member of the Republican party and a leader in his section. He married, July 9, 1843, Sally Porter Hungerford. (*See Hungerford Line.*)

JAY HUNGERFORD SMITH, son of William Priest and Sally Porter (Hungerford) Smith, was born in Fine, New York, February 20, 1855, and died in Rochester, New York, April 19, 1932. Descended on both sides from fine old New England families, he ably upheld their traditions and his career as a manufacturer and chemist was a noteworthy one. He attained international fame as the inventor of the cold process "True Fruit" fountain syrups, becoming an authority on the subject of perfecting and manufacturing fruit syrups. The plant, which he erected in Rochester, is a monument to his business ability and has played an important part in the industrial and economic life of the city.

As a youth he attended the public schools of Richville, New York, and completed a course at the Hungerford Collegiate Institute. He then entered

the University of Michigan, graduating in the class of 1877 with the degree of Ph. C. Subsequent events proved his choice of professions to be a wise one. His reputation as a chemist led to his appointment, at the early age of twenty-eight, as a member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, on which he served eight years, during the administrations of Governors Cleveland and Hill.

In 1880, Mr. Smith entered upon his business and professional career by engaging in the wholesale and retail drug business at Ausable Forks, New York. Success attended his efforts from the outset. It was here that the idea of developing natural fruit juices for beverages which he had had in mind for some time was put to practical use, and after several experiments, he began to serve various kinds of syrups at his own soda fountains. The fame of the delicious drinks spread so rapidly and the demand for them became so great that he decided to manufacture and wholesale the syrups and from this small beginning grew the great "True Fruit" industry, which now supplies fountains in every part of the world.

In 1890, Mr. Smith removed with his family to Rochester, where he founded the J. Hungerford Smith Company, now the J. Hungerford Smith Company, Incorporated. The plant, located on North Goodman Street, is housed in one of the finest manufacturing buildings in the city and employs a large skilled personnel. Mr. Smith's consideration for his employees was one of his leading characteristics and won their whole-hearted cooperation and loyalty. He continued as president and active head of the concern until his death, and was also director of the Hungerford Smith Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The wide scope of his business interests can best be realized by the fact that the sales of these two establishments more than double those of any similar enterprise in the world.

Mr. Smith's pioneer work in a department of chemistry, which has brought pleasure and comfort to millions of people, will be carried on by others, but it was his ability and keen foresight that made it possible.

No less noteworthy than his industrial career was

his contribution to Freemasonry in the state of New York. He was raised in the Richville Lodge, Richville, New York, in 1880; demitted to Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, in 1892, and became Worshipful Master in 1897. He was a member of Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; a past Commander-in-Chief of Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and received the thirty-third degree of this order, September 15, 1896. He also held office as Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a Noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In the Grand Lodge of which he was made a permanent member he served as Senior Grand Deacon in 1898 and as chairman of the committee on work and lectures in 1899. He introduced two important additions to the monitorial work which are now an accepted part of the ritual. He was Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge in 1905, 1906 and 1907 and Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of Canada

from the Grand Lodge of New York for several years. He also served the order with outstanding distinction as Custodian of the Work.

Mr. Smith was one of Rochester's most public spirited citizens; he supported every progressive movement for the public welfare and was, for many years, an active member and trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Rochester and contributed liberally to its support.

His club affiliations were with the Cascades Lakes Club, which he served as vice-president for some time. He was also a director of the Masonic Temple Association and former president of the Masonic Club of Rochester. Politically he was a Republican and took much interest in the affairs of the party, but never sought public offices.

Jay Hungerford Smith married, March 17, 1882, Jean Dawson, daughter of John A. and Jean (Thompson) Dawson of Ausable Forks, New York.

Children:

(1) James Hungerford, born February 8, 1883, died February 1, 1925. Married Helen Bauer of Montclair, New Jersey.

Children:

(i) Helen Mathilde, born June 5, 1909.

(2) Ann Dawson, born May 25, 1886. Married Leroy M. Kellas of Malone, New York.

Children:

(i) Elizabeth Gordon, born November 23, 1920.

(ii) John Perry, born November 2, 1924.

(3) Florence, died in infancy.

(4) Jay Elwood, born July 18, 1893. Married Ella Graham of Clyde, New York.

Children:

(i) Jay Hungerford, 2nd, born March 29, 1929.

(ii) James Graham, born December 4, 1933.

(5) Lois Elizabeth, born June 18, 1896. Married Rochester H. Rogers of Rochester.

Children:

(i) Rochester Hart, born November 28, 1918.

(ii) Jean Dawson, born February 8, 1920.

(iii) Nathaniel Rochester, born September 22, 1924.

(iv) Clinton Francis, born August 29, 1929.

(6) Helen Hungerford, born June 14, 1903. Married George Harold Clarke of Albion, New York.

Children:

(i) Ann Dawson, born April 26, 1929.

(ii) Louise McHarg, born October 15, 1931.

HUNGERFORD

Arms: *Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.*

Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or, a pepper garb of the first, between two sickles, erect proper.*

Motto: *Et Dieu mon appui.*

(Burke's: "General Armory.")

HUNGERFORD is an ancient English surname, derived from the name of a locality. Sir Thomas Hungerford, the first to attain historical prominence, was Mayor of Wyvie in 1360, and was speaker of the House of Commons in 1377. He afterwards became Steward in the service of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward III.

In 1369, Sir Thomas purchased Farley Castle at Blark Bounton, County Oxford, from Lord Burghersh which continued as the seat of his descendants for more than three hundred years, passing out of the family in 1711. The remains of this castle now consists of a few embattled turrets, and some monumental effigies and inscriptions. A

fragment of painted glass in a window of the parish church commemorates the purchase of Farley Castle and has a portrait of Sir Thomas. According to a rector of the parish, this confirms that Sir Thomas was buried in the north aisle of the Church of St. Ann at Farley, as related by Dugdale. The monument erected to Sir Thomas shows that he died December 3, 1398.

The following account of the Castle is also attributed to the rector:

"The sayde Castell, standeth in a Parke, lenying into a hyllside, portly and very strongly buylded, having inward and outward wardes, and in the inward warde, many fayne chambers, a fayne, large hall, on the hedde of whych hall ijj or iij goodly chambers with fayre and strong rofs, and dyo's other fayre lodgings with man howses of office. The parke wherein the sayde Castell standeth ys ij myles and iij q'rtes in circuit, a very fayre and sikley grounds, being envyroned rounde about with high hylls, and in the myddel a broke and depe rounying streme rounying throw it, and harde by the Castell

> wall, a very well set with great Okes, and other Woodde, whych is valued to be worthe ccccij and is replenished with xxxj dere of antler and xiiij of rascall and the Kings hughness doeth gyve by reason of the sayde Castell iij advowsons and ij chauntyres, while ij chauntryes doe stand within the walls of the Castell and the sayde Castle ys worthe in rents, farmes and causalities III, III, III, III, III."

In 1398, the year in which he died, Sir Thomas purchased the charter of a fee warren at Down Anney, Gloucestershire, which is partly in Wiltshire. There remains a stately gateway leading to the mansion in which are some traces of the ancient building. The portal is flanked by two handsome turrets and is grand and appropriate in its style of architecture. This ancient mansion still retains more of its baronial grandeur than any other existing residence of the Hungerfords; especially in its old hall and gateway. The burial vaults there contain the remains of Sir Edward and Lady Margaret (Holliday) Hungerford, Culme or Columb Hungerford and others of the family. The vault underneath

Schnebbelie del. *Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn* *Maddocks, sculp*

HUNGERFORD MARKET, NEAR YORK BUILDINGS, STRAND.

Built by Sir Edward Hungerford, created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles the Second.

London. Published 1st Feb.y 1825, by Robert Wilkinson, 125, Fenchurch Street.

the Hungerford Chapel at Farley Castle, mentioned above, is remarkable for a number of leaden coffins shaped like the Egyptian mummy cases tapering from the shoulders to the feet and having the features of a face in strong relief on the coffin. The Farley estate remained in the Hungerford family until 1711, when the last of the direct male line died. He is said to have been extravagant, and to him is attributed the demolition of the family house in London, on the site of which now stands the Hungerford Market. A saying of Sir Thomas has been preserved: "Tyme Tryeth Truth." The sickle was the emblem on the ancient coat-of-arms of the family and is to be seen in various buildings in the vicinity of the old seat of the family, notable in Salisbury Cathedral. Two Almshouses are still in existence in England, founded before 1450 by members of the Hungerford family.

Sir Walter, son of Sir Thomas and afterward Lord Hungerford, K. G., was the first to adopt a crest of a garb, or wheat-sheaf, with a motto. This has ever since been the crest and motto of the Hungerford family.

HUNGERFORD

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, immigrant ancestor, was baptized at Bremhall Parish, England, in 1602 and died in New London, Connecticut, in 1663. He came to America as a mariner. The town register of Norwich, Connecticut, shows that Thomas Hungerford owned property there in 1630 and in the register of Hartford, Connecticut, he is listed as the proprietor of a house and a triangular piece of land in 1639. He moved to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut, about 1650 and cleared the land where the fort now stands. He was elected constable in New London in 1652. The name of his first wife is not known. He married (second), in 1650, Hannah, daughter of Isaac Willis of New London.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Thomas, of whom further.

(2) Sarah, born about 1650, married Lewis Hughes.

Children of the second marriage:

(1) Hannah, born May 1, 1659.

HUNGERFORD

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, son of Thomas Hungerford, was born in Hartford in 1648 and died in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1714. He settled in Hadlyme, Connecticut, about 1692. He was a blacksmith and was granted a section of land by the Society of East Haddam, where he held the office of First Selectman. His will which is recorded in the Original Records of Connecticut, was dated January 11, and proved February 5, 1714.

Thomas Hungerford married, June 6, 1671, Mary Green of Narragansett.

Children:

(1) Thomas, of whom further.
(2) John.
(3) Green.
(4) Elizabeth.
(5) Susanna.
(6) Sarah.
(7) Mary.
(8) Esther.

HUNGERFORD

THOMAS HUNGERFORD, son of Thomas and Mary (Green) Hungerford, was born in New London, about 1673, and died there in 1750. He was a mariner and spent most of his life on the sea. His family lived on a farm on Eight-Mile River in Haddam, Connecticut.

Thomas Hungerford married in 1699, Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Cutler) Smith of New London.

Children:

(1) Hannah, born at Haddam, August 16, 1700.

(2) Thomas, born at Haddam, July 11, 1702.

(3) Benjamin, born at Haddam, December 15, 1705.

(4) Elizabeth, born at Haddam, December 4, 1707.

(5) David, baptized May 21, 1710, and died during the French and Indian War in the service.

(6) Jonathan, baptized April 17, 1715; married Martha Wells in 1736-37.

(7) John, of whom further.

HUNGERFORD

Captain John Hungerford, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Smith) Hungerford, was born at Haddam, March 4, 1718, and died at Southington, Connecticut, December 24, 1787. He was prominent in military affairs. In 1751 he removed to Farmington and in May, 1754, was commissioned by the General Assembly of Connecticut, ensign of the train band of that town. In May, 1757, he was appointed lieutenant of the train band in the parish of New Cambridge, now the city of Bristol, formerly in the town of Farmington. In May, 1758, he became captain of the First Company. He was otherwise prominent in the community and the church records of the Southington Congregational Church contain the following item; "In dignifying and seating, Captain John Hungerford was assigned the fore seat." He was a man of substance, as shown by his will, executed June 28, 1787, attested January 19, 1788, and now in the State collection of original documents at Hartford. In this will, a model of clarity and attention to detail, he disposes of an estate of 426 pounds and 9 shillings. To his wife and daughters he made specific bequests, and directed

that his son John, executor of the will, "give to his brothers, Thomas and Amasa their due share at proper times." Captain John Hungerford is buried in the old burial ground of Plainville, Hartford County, Connecticut.

Captain John Hungerford married (first), Deborah, his cousin, and daughter of John and Deborah (Spencer) Hungerford, December 27, 1739. She died March 6, 1745. He married (second), Lucy, surname unknown, who died February 10, 1798, age 77, and is buried in the Old Center Cemetery at Harwinton, Connecticut.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Levi, born at Haddam, December 28, 1740.

(2) Thomas, born at Haddam, July 19, 1742.

Children of the second marriage:

(1) Oliver, born at Millington, Connecticut, in 1746 and died in 1776. He married in 1767, Lucy Stone.

(2) Uriah, born at Millington in 1747, died at Southington in 1777.

(3) Amasa, of whom further.

(4) Deborah, born at Millington September 8, 1751. Married in 1767, Abraham Brooks.

(5) Lydia, born June 17, 1759, and died in 1787.

(6) John, born at Farmington in 1763. Married in 1785, Sarah Bradley.

(7) Lucy.

(8) Elizabeth.

(9) Huldah, married in 1776, Aziel Hill.

Amasa Hungerford, son of Captain John and Lucy Hungerford, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, and baptized May 21, 1749. He died about 1792 in Vermont, probably at Pownal. He served in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Eli Noble's Company, Colonel Herrick's Regiment in October, 1780, and was a Sergeant in Colonel Eben Walbridges' Regiment in July, 1781. He also participated in the Battle of Bennington. He lived in Fairfield, Connecticut, from 1772 to 1777 and we find him listed in Pownal from 1779-1792.

Amasa Hungerford married, December 3, 1772, at New Fairfield, Connecticut, Elizabeth Seeleye,

who was born in New Milford, Connecticut, about 1754, and died in Henderson, New York, about 1825.

Children:

(1) Lucy, born July 3, 1773, died January 24, 1838. Married, February 23, 1789, Samuel Jewett.

(2) Hannah, born April 13, 1775. Married, January 10, 1803, Samuel Northrop.

(3) Lydia, born September 10, 1777. Married, September 24, 1797, Elam Jewett, Jr.

(4) Salome, born August 11, or 24, 1779.

(5) Amasa, of whom further.

(6) Seeleye, born April 6, 1783.

(7) John, born February 10, 1785. Married Lucy Geer.

(8) Uriah, born September 3, 1786.

(9) Philo, born July 10, 1788.

(10) Orin, born about 1790. Married, October 23, 1811, Abigail Morgan.

Amasa Hungerford, son of Amasa and Elizabeth (Seeleye) Hungerford, was born in Pownal, May 4, 1781, and died in Henderson, December 6, 1859. He

was enrolled as one of the minute men in the War of 1812. He removed from Pownal, to Augusta, Oneida County, New York, and in 1812, he removed to Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, where he was a prosperous and highly respected farmer. He conducted extensive ship-building operations at Stony Point, Lake Ontario.

Amasa Hungerford married in Pownal, November 21, 1798, Lucy Morgan, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Dunham) Morgan. She was born in Pownal, March 3, 1781, and died in Henderson, August 5, 1847.

Children:

(1) Samuel, born December 9, 1799, died April 7, 1875. Married, January 22, 1826, Lucy Morse.

(2) Elizabeth, born March 22, 1801, died December 4, 1834. Married, January 26, 1823, David Montague.

(3) Philo, born July 16, 1803, died August 2, 1881. Married, March 6, 1834, Caroline Davis.

(4) Benjamin, born August 9, 1805, died April 13, 1888. Married, February 3, 1831, Eliza Clarke.

(5) Lydia, born October 5, 1806, died June 5, 1831.

(6) Amasa, born December 5, 1809, died July 17, 1841. Married, February 28, 1839, Tirza Bigelow.

(7) Uriah, born September 29, 1812, died December 26, 1842.

(8) Philinda, born April 16, 1815, died April 10, 1834.

(9) Lucy Ann, born August 31, 1817, died December 15, 1837.

(10) Abigail, born August 20, 1819, died July 20, 1844. Married, May 3, 1840, Alfred K. Davis.

(11) Sally Porter, of whom further.

Sally Porter Hungerford, daughter of Amasa and Lucy (Morgan) Hungerford, was born April 18, 1823, and died December 20, 1912. She married, July 9, 1843, William Priest Smith. (*See Smith Line.*)

FITCH

Reverend James Fitch, one of the most outstanding figures in Colonial history, was born in Bocking, County Essex, England, December 28, 1622, the son of Thomas and Anne (Reeve) Fitch, and died in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 18, 1702.

He came to New England in 1638 on the ship "Defence," in company with thirteen other young men to be educated for the ministry, and received his theological training under the direction of the Reverend Thomas Hooker, and the Reverend Samuel Stone. In 1646, a church was organized at Saybrook, Connecticut, and James Fitch was ordained as its first minister. Reverend Hooker, Reverend Stone and Reverend Whitfield, the first minister at Guilford, Connecticut, were present at the ordination. In 1659, Reverend Fitch removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and while there received a call to come to Hartford, but he refused to leave his congregation, to which he referred as "his children in the wilderness." Reverend Fitch made an extensive study of the Indian language which proved of great benefit to him and his people.

He received large tracts of land from the Mohegan tribe, in the section now known as the town of Lebanon, where several of his descendants settled. His last years were spent among his children and he was buried in the old cemetery in Lebanon.

Reverend Mr. Fitch was the author of several books and many of his sermons have been preserved. His election sermon, preached in 1674, is believed to be the oldest election sermon in existence. He was described by Cotton Mather, as "the holy, acute and learned Mr. Fitch."

He married (first), October 18, 1648, Abigail Whitfield, the daughter of Reverend Henry and Dorothy (Sheafe) Whitfield. They were married in the old historic stone house in Guilford, and the ceremony was performed by Mr. Whitfield.

He married (second), in Norwich, Connecticut, in October, 1664, Priscilla, daughter of Captain John Mason.

Captain Jeremiah Fitch, son of Reverend James and Abigail (Whitfield) Fitch, was born in

Saybrook, Connecticut, September, 1670. He settled in Lebanon, where he remained until 1703, and then removed to Coventry, Connecticut, where his homestead remained in possession of his descendants until 1886. In October, 1708, he was commissioned Captain of the Second Company of Militia in Lebanon; in 1723, he served as selectman of Coventry, and in 1725 was a member of the General Assembly.

Captain Fitch married Ruth, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Gallup) Gifford, of Norwich.

Captain Abner Fitch, son of Captain Jeremiah and Ruth (Gifford) Fitch, was born July 8, 1703, in Lebanon. He was a most prominent man in the community, and held many local offices, among them being: lister and inspector in 1731, 1734, and 1750; grand juror in 1737 and 1759; highway surveyor in 1733, 1746, and 1765; collector of ministerial rates in 1736; auditor in 1747 and 1750. In 1747 he was called Sergeant and in 1750, Ensign, while in 1753 he had the rank of Captain.

FITCH

Captain Abner Fitch married in Coventry, February 17, 1736, Ruth Rose.

Abner Fitch, son of Captain Abner and Ruth (Rose) Fitch, was born November 18, 1749. He was making preparations to remove to Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, where his children had already gone, when an accident resulted in his death, March 23, 1797. He married Elizabeth Root, of Coventry, and after his death, she carried on his plans of removal to Bridgewater where she married (second) Captain John Mills, of Cherry Valley, New York. She died October 10, 1817.

Ebenezer Root Fitch, son of Abner and Elizabeth (Root) Fitch, was born September 26, 1772. He married, January 17, 1796, Sarah Dow, born February 7, 1775, daughter of Levi and Phebe (Taylor) Dow. (*See Dow Line.*)

Ebenezer Root Fitch removed to Westmoreland, New York, where he died August 16, 1820. He was an educated man, a prominent member of the Baptist Church and a citizen of outstanding qualities. Mrs.

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Mariamne (Fitch) Stranahan

Sarah (Dow) Fitch died March 7, 1842. They were the parents of a daughter, Mariamne Fitch, of whom further, and of a son, Ebenezer, whose daughter Sarah became the wife of Harrison Griffin.

MARIAMNE FITCH, daughter of Ebenezer Root and Sarah (Dow) Fitch, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, March 7, 1813, and died in Manchester, Vermont, August 30, 1866. She received the benefits of a well rounded education and in her youth showed promise of the womanhood that later developed. In 1837, she married the Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, a merchant and manufacturer of Brooklyn, New York. (*See Stranahan Line.*)

In 1840, they removed to Newark, New Jersey, and five years later came to make their home in Brooklyn, where Mr. Stranahan became "the first citizen of Brooklyn." Mrs. Stranahan was keenly interested in all forms of civic work, and was one of the members of the Graham Institute for the Relief of the Aged and Indigent Females. She was the first directoress of this organization, a position for which she was peculiarly well fitted by virtue of her natural

qualities. She was also president of the Woman's Relief Association, organized in Brooklyn, as an auxiliary during the Civil War, and of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Throughout her long life, she was constantly engaged in welfare work of one kind or another and ably took her place as the wife of the most prominent citizen of Brooklyn.

DOW

Ephraim Dow was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and removed to Coventry about 1741. He held the office of Lister and Inspector in 1743 and 1750, and died at the age of sixty-three years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Clark, born in 1704, and died in 1790.

Levi Dow, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Clark) Dow, was born in Coventry, and married Phebe Taylor.

Sarah Dow, daughter of Levi and Phebe (Taylor) Dow, was born February 7, 1775. She married, January 17, 1796, Ebenezer Root Fitch, and they were the parents of Mariamne Fitch, who became the wife of James S. T. Stranahan. (*See Stranahan and Fitch lines.*)

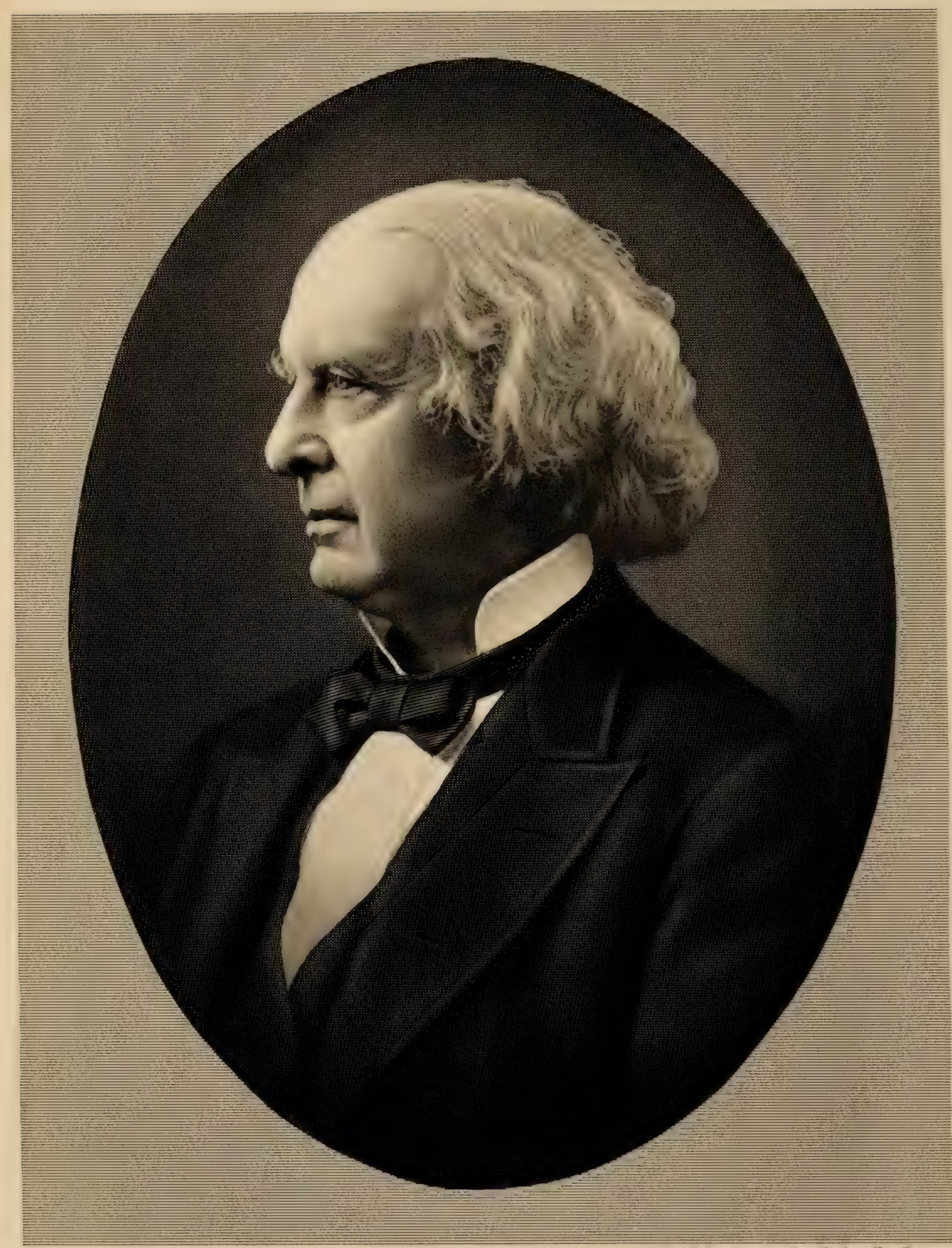
STRANAHAN

The name of Stranahan is derived from the Parish of Strachan, Kincardine County, Scotland.

JAMES STRANAHAN, the immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in the north of Ireland in 1699, and came to New England in 1725. He settled first at Scituate, Rhode Island, and later removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he died January 8, 1792.

JAMES STRANAHAN, son of James Stranahan, was born in 1735. He settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, where he purchased a farm in 1768 and died January 2, 1808. He served in the Revolutionary War and was occupied with farming interests. He married Martha Covey, and she died September 25, 1826.

SAMUEL STRANAHAN, son of James and Martha (Covey) Stranahan, was born June 4, 1778, and died September 8, 1816. He was one of the first settlers of Peterboro, Madison County, New York, where he was the owner of a large mill. He married Lynda Josselyn, of Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, March 20, 1803. (*See Josselyn line.*)

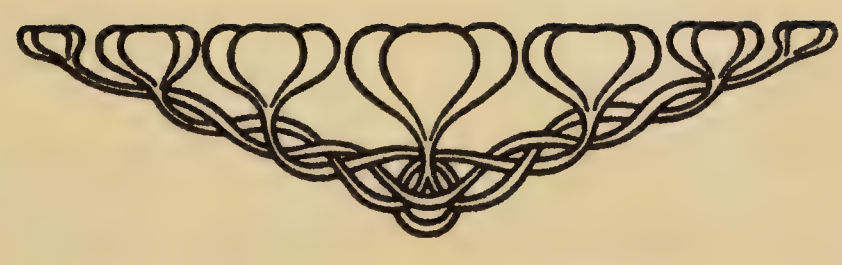


Steel Engraving by Farley & Conn

J. S. T. Stranahan

STRANAHAN

James Samuel Thomas Stranahan, son of Samuel and Lynda (Josselyn) Stranahan, was born in Peterboro, April 25, 1808, and died in Saratoga Springs, New York, September 3, 1898. He married, May 4, 1837, Mariamne Fitch, daughter of Ebenezer Root and Sarah (Dow) Fitch. (*See Fitch line.*)



JOSSELYN

THE Josselyn name is of Norman origin, the forbears of this family were among the company of William the Conqueror, in 1066.

THOMAS JOSSELYN, the American ancestor, was a passenger on the ship "Increase", sailing from London, April 17, 1635. The christian name of his wife was Rebecca.

ABRAHAM JOSSELYN, son of Thomas and Rebecca Josselyn, was a mariner by occupation. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, with his family. The name of his wife was Beatrice, and his death occurred in 1670, at Lancaster, Massachusetts.

HENRY JOSSELYN, son of Abraham and Beatrice Josselyn, was in Scituate before 1669. He married in 1676, Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Stockbridge. His brother was killed by the Indians, and throughout his lifetime, he never could stand the sight of an Indian. His death occurred at Hanover, Massachusetts, October 30, 1730.

CHARLES JOSSELYN, son of Henry and Abigail (Stockbridge) Josselyn, was born in 1762; he mar-

ried, October 24, 1711, Dorothy Paul, and died at Freetown, Massachusetts.

THOMAS JOSSELYN, son of Charles and Dorothy (Paul) Josselyn, was born at Dighton, Massachusetts, June 8, 1730, and died in March, 1813. He married (first), September 22, 1748, at Dighton, Sarah Tew. He married (second), October 28, 1762, Sarah Eddy, and she died in 1766. He married (third) in 1767, Martha Eddy, of Freetown. He removed the same year to Cumberland, Rhode Island, and followed the sea. He was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1768, he removed to Sterling, Connecticut, thence in 1793 to Butternuts, New York.

LYNDA JOSSELYN, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Eddy) Josselyn, was born October 30, 1782. She married (first) Samuel Stranahan. (*See Stranahan line.*) She married (second), John Downer, Esq. By her first marriage, she was the mother of James S. T. Stranahan, who married Mariamne Fitch. (*See Fitch line.*)

Steel Engraving by Williams

Frederick E. Wilcox.

WILCOX

THE surname Wilcox occurs frequently in early English records. According to Lower's, "Origin of English Surnames," the name is derived from William and is of Saxon, or possibly Celtic origin. In Downs, "Visitation of Wales," written in Welsh, the name "Wilkoks" is recorded among the county families and William Wilkoks is mentioned as executor of the will of Sir John Golafree in 1393.

From American records, John Willcock appears to have been one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, and his name, as well as the location of his house lot, is found in the plot of the original plan of Hartford, made by William Porter of Farmington in 1640.

DR. FREDERICK ERNEST WILCOX, son of Chester and Emily (Braman) Wilcox, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, May 11, 1860, and died in Willimantic, Connecticut, August 8, 1934. He was educated in the public schools of Pomfret, the Putnam High School and the Woodstock Academy and was instructor in English at Professor Bucklyn's School in Mystic, Connecticut.

He was determined on a medical career and enrolled at the New York Homeopathic Medical

College and Hospital where he pursued the study of medicine and surgery under the preceptorship of Dr. Gardiner L. Miller of Providence, Rhode Island, and Dr. George Austin Bowen of Woodstock, Connecticut. He was graduated in 1884 and was awarded second honors by popular vote of his class.

Dr. Wilcox then located in Rochester, New Hampshire, at that time an important railroad center and his ability was immediately recognized. He soon became one of the most successful practitioners in the section and won special recognition as a surgeon and gynecologist. He was appointed physician and surgeon of the Eastern, Portland and Rochester Railroad Company, the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad Company and the Boston and Maine Railroad Company.

After three years of practice in Rochester, Dr. Wilcox was offered an assistant professorship in the medical department of Boston University which he declined in order to continue his practice, which by that time had become so large that he required the services of a regular assistant. His health, however, became impaired because of too close application to his work and duties and it became apparent that a

change of climate was necessary. Accordingly he disposed of his practice to his assistant, Dr. Robert V. Sweet, and left New Hampshire, to the great regret of his large clientele. He returned to the state of his birth in April, 1889, and opened his office in the United Bank Building in Willimantic, which city for the next forty years became the scene of his unselfish service to his fellow men.

Dr. Wilcox soon assumed an important place in the civic life of Willimantic. Upon the incorporation of the city government in 1892, he was appointed health officer and continued to serve in that capacity for a number of years, gaining a most enviable reputation. In October, 1893, he was appointed health officer for the town of Windham. He was also a member of the surgical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital and a lecturer on anatomy at the training school for nurses of that institution. Meanwhile his private practice was steadily growing and his ability as a gynecologist won for him state wide recognition. He was a regular contributor to the leading medical publications of the day and his articles on gynecology were widely read and consulted.

During his busy life, Dr. Wilcox found time to serve the City of Willimantic in many ways. He became a member of the board of education in 1894, and throughout his long tenure of office with this organization, devoted himself to its best interests. A lifelong member of the Republican party, he never sought political preferment, although he was often appointed to public positions of honor and trust. He was one of the original trustees of the Norwich State Hospital and for eight years secretary of the board. He continued to serve this institution until 1916.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Willimantic and of all the leading medical societies of New England. He was a past president of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society and a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He also served as president of the Willimantic City Medical Society and was a member of the Alumni Association and of the Hahnemannian Society of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, the American Institute of Homeopathy and a corresponding member of the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society. At the time of his death he was a member of the medical staff of the Windham County Memorial Hospital and was

affiliated with the Connecticut State Health Association.

Dr. Wilcox attended the First Congregational Church of Willimantic and was a member of Obwebetuck Lodge, No. 16, and of Windham Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F., both of Willimantic. He will be sadly missed in his fraternal associations, where his genial and kindly personality endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

Dr. Wilcox married, July 28, 1898, Catherine L. Rouse, daughter of Silas L. and Adaline (Welch) Rouse, of Mansfield Centre, Connecticut.

WILLIAMS

Arms: *Sable, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules.*

Crest: *A moor-cock.*

Mottoes: *Cognosce Occasionem: (Recognize Opportunity).*

Y Fyno Dwy Y Fydd: (As God Wills).

("Genealogy and History of the Family of Williams in America," Stephen W. Williams, M. D., A. M., 1847.)

THE WILLIAMS family is of ancient Welsh origin, as indicated by the following from the pedigree of "Williams of Penrhyn" in Burke's: "Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain": "This most ancient family of the principality of Wales deduces its pedigree with singular clearness from Brutus, son of Sylvius Posthumius, son of Acaneus, son of Aneas, which Brutus was first King of this Island and began to reign 1100 years before the birth of Christ." Other authorities trace the line before the Norman Conquest and claim that the Royal House of Tudor is descended from this family.

WILLIAMS

Williams as a surname dates from the time of William the Conqueror, as many of his followers bore his name and thereafter passed it on to those in their loyal service, until it became general throughout England.

Oliver Cromwell was a Williams, the name "Cromwell" having been assumed by an ancestor, Sir Richard Williams, in compliance with the wish of Henry VIII, who sought, by this method, to abolish distinctions between the English and Welsh and to facilitate business in the Courts of Law.

Descendants of Matthew Williams, first of the name in Wethersfield, Connecticut, affirmed that he was of an ancient Welsh family of Glamorganshire and a kinsman of Oliver Cromwell. The fact that Thomas Williams, whose line is hereinafter followed, also came from Wales and settled in Wethersfield, leads to the generally accepted belief that they were brothers.

(*Ibid.* — "Life of Cromwell," Russell; "Descendants of Veach Williams of Lebanon, Connecticut," Alexander Hamilton Wright, 1887; "The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Henry R. Stiles, 1904.)

WILLIAMS

THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in Wales and died in Wethersfield, February 5, 1692. The date of his arrival in America is not known, but record of him is found in Wethersfield as early as 1656, the year in which his first child was born.

He was one of the earliest settlers of the Rocky Hill District, where, in 1661 "he rec'd a grant of twelve acres on the river, near the landing, having Joseph Smith as a neighbor." Wethersfield town records give his cattle ear mark and mention that "he helped repair the Meeting House." He is also listed in the "Memorial History of Hartford" as one of the Wethersfield men who purchased land from the Indians and settled Totoket plantation, now Branford, Connecticut.

His will, dated November 20, 1689, disposes of an estate of £132-15-00.

Thomas Williams married Rebecca, surname unknown.

Children:

(1) Thomas, born in Wethersfield, March 9, 1656; married, October 26, 1678, Hannah, surname

unknown. His father deeded him the Rocky Hill grant of land in 1670, where he settled.

(2) Samuel, born June 11, 1659, died before February 5, 1692.

(3) John, born in Wethersfield, April 15, 1662; married (first), Mary, surname unknown; married (second), January 24, 1695, Sarah Hollister, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Hollister. He resided in Wethersfield.

(4) Jacob, of whom further.

(5) Sarah, born January 18, 1666, died September 3, 1683.

(6) Rebecca, born March 14, 1668.

(7) Mary, born in Wethersfield, April 2, 1671; married, June 2, 1698, Thomas Deming, son of John Deming of Wethersfield.

(8) Ruth, born March 1, 1673.

(9) Hannah, born August 28, 1677.

(10) Abraham, born August 23, 1680, died in Wethersfield, December 15, 1711; married, December 24, 1702, Eunice Borman, daughter of Isaac Borman.

(*Ibid.* — "Ancestry and Descendants of Josiah Williams, Cromwell, Connecticut," 1656-1910, Murray Edward Poole; "Records of Ancient Wethersfield," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XVI.)

WILLIAMS

Jacob Williams, son of Thomas and Rebecca Williams, was born March 7, 1664, in Wethersfield, where he died September 26, 1712. He was Sergeant and later Captain in the local militia. He held the office of fence viewer in 1688 and drew land in the 1695 allotment. He was a sea captain during the latter years of his life and was known as Captain Williams.

Jacob Williams married, December 10, 1685, Sarah, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Gilbert. She was born December 1, 1661.

Children:

(1) Ann, born in Wethersfield, December 11, 1686; married, June 23, 1714, Samuel Steele Welles, a great grandson of Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut.

(2) Jacob, born in Wethersfield, February 27, 1689, where he died January 29, 1751; married (first), June 24, 1714, Martha Belding, daughter of Ebenezer Belding. She died March 29, 1716. He married (second), July 29, 1719, Eunice Standish, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Church) Standish. She was born May 31, 1698, and died April 14, 1770.

(3) Ephraim, born in Wethersfield, January 4, 1691, where he died July 23, 1761. He was a hayward in 1711 and a prominent merchant of Wethersfield, engaged in shipping "onyons" from Stepney Parish to New York City and in importing sea-coal and other West India products. He married, February 24, 1714, Elizabeth Russell, daughter of John Russell. She died October 11, 1766.

(4) Stephen, of whom further.

(5) Daniel, born in Wethersfield, January 10, 1695, where he died September 29, 1759. He married, September 2, 1725, Mary Howard, daughter of John Howard. They were the parents of three children.

(6) Sarah, born in Wethersfield, March 24, 1697.

(7) David, born in Wethersfield, April 7, 1699, died prior to 1746; married Mehitable Rose, daughter of Sergeant John Rose of Wethersfield.

(*Ibid.* —)

Stephen Williams, son of Captain Jacob and Sarah (Gilbert) Williams, was born March 19, 1693, in Wethersfield, where he died January 17, 1747. He was a large land owner and a man of wealth as indi-

cated by the inventory of his estate, which is on file in the Connecticut State Library. His property was valued at £1474-16-93 and the distribution of his estate was made June 6, 1749. A large share of the real property was left to his son, Jehiel, then a minor and the court appointed his uncle Jacob as his guardian.

Stephen Williams married, before 1719, Abigail Butler of Wethersfield.

Children:

(1) John, born February 4, 1719. He was appointed by the Court of Probate in Hartford, joint administrator with his mother of his father's will on February 17, 1747.

(2) Jehiel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* — "Middletown Upper Houses," Charles Collard Adams; "Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford District," 1729-50, Manwaring; Original Document No. 6098 on file in Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.)

JEHIEL WILLIAMS, son of Stephen and Abigail (Butler) Williams, was born February 16, 1733, in

Wethersfield, and died June 12, 1810, in Middletown Upper Houses, now Cromwell, Connecticut. He resided in Wethersfield on the property left to him by his father until May 1, 1761, when he sold part of his paternal estate to Gershom Bulkeley, to whom, on November 4, 1762, when he was "then of Middletown," he sold the rest of his property in Wethersfield. He purchased land in Middletown Upper Houses and built the house later owned by Deacon George W. Stevens.

Jehiel Williams was a soldier in the French War, enlisting September 8, 1755, and assigned to the Second Company, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Andrew Ward, Jr., and honorably discharged December 8, 1755. He also served in Captain Joshua West's Company, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull's Regiment and in Captain Joseph Fitch's Company, same Regiment, in 1757.

He was a Corporal in Captain James Clark's Company from Lebanon at the time of the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, and served twenty-three days. He re-enlisted May 15, in the same company, General

Putnam's 3d Regiment, participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill and served until December 24, 1775.

Jehiel Williams married, January 6, 1756, Anne Edwards, daughter of David and Mary (Butler) Edwards. She was born in Wethersfield in 1735, and died in Middletown Upper Houses, November 18, 1810.

Children:

(1) Stephen, born March 25, 1758, in Wethersfield, died May 18, 1781. He served as brigadier lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. He married, February 18, 1780, Elizabeth Churchill. Their daughter, Betsey, married Manwell Russell, founder of Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Connecticut.

(2) Mehitabel, born August 2, 1759, died December 30, 1824.

(3) John, born in Wethersfield, March 22, 1761, died in Cromwell, March 11, 1812. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married, May 6, 1787, Jerusha Stowe, daughter of Jonathan and Abiah (Sage) Stowe. She was born in 1762 and died in Cromwell July 12, 1810.

(4) Anne, born September 11, baptized September 19, 1762, died December 18, 1833. She married, June 27, 1788, Solomon Sage.

(5) Wait, born April 16, 1764, died February 6, 1813, in Sharon, Connecticut. He married Abigail Treadway, daughter of Elijah Treadway.

(6) Jehiel, born November 27, 1765, died January 11, 1834. Resided in Otis, Massachusetts. He married Martha Spencer, daughter of Samuel Spencer.

(7) Mary, born March 8, 1767, died March 17, 1837.

(8) Josiah, of whom further.

(9) Sarah, born March 7, 1770, died February 22, 1862. She married Mr. Butler of Utica.

(10) Abigail, born March 11, 1772, died November 19, 1855. She married Jabez Brainerd.

(11) Luther, born October 6, 1773, died May 13, or 31, 1796, at sea.

(12) Joseph, born September 23, 1775, died April 12, 1777.

(13) Chloe, born January 19, 1777. Married Simon Hubbard.

(*Ibid.* — "Hartford Probate Records," Vol. III; Cromwell Church Records, Wethersfield Town Records.)

WILLIAMS

Josiah Williams, son of Jehiel and Anne (Edwards) Williams, was born September 15, 1768, in Middletown Upper Houses, where he died October 14, 1842. He established himself on a farm in Cromwell and worked as a shoemaker when inclement weather made farm work impossible. Through his industry and prudence he was able to provide comfortably for his large family and give his children an education. He was richly rewarded for his sacrifices by the notable success achieved by his sons, to whom the example of his simple, God-fearing life and quiet contentment was always an inspiration.

Josiah Williams married, September 9, 1795, Charity Shaler, daughter of Captain Timothy and Temperance (Southard) Shaler, of Haddam, Connecticut. She was born in Haddam, July 24, 1775, and died in Ithaca, New York, June 14, 1865. Her life took in the two great struggles for the principles of liberty, the Revolution and the Civil War, in the last of which she was keenly interested. She was a shining example of a Christian New England mother,

admired and beloved by her children, who said of her that she never spoke to them in anger, or said an unkind word of another.

Children:

(1) Sally, born in Middletown Upper Houses, July 16, 1796, died in Ithaca, March 31, 1872. Married, June 10, 1813, Charles Sage, born in Middletown, March 10, 1782, killed by Seminole Indians on the coast of Florida in October, 1837, while on a voyage returning from Galveston, Texas.

(2) Timothy Shaler, born in Middletown Upper Houses, April 5, 1800, died in Ithaca, March 11, 1849. He was a prominent business man of Ithaca, possessed an unusually keen mind and remarkable executive ability. He was the head of the lumber and shipping business established by the Williams brothers in Ithaca. He was a member and Elder of the Presbyterian Church and active in civic and charitable enterprises. He was President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Ithaca and served two years as State Senator, representing the 25th District in the New York Legislature. He married, December 4, 1826, Keziah Hungerford, daughter of Benjamin Hungerford of Bristol,

Connecticut. She was born March 28, 1801, in Bristol, and died in Ithaca, March 5, 1874.

(3) Betsey, born June 5, 1803, died March 29, 1828. She married, in October, 1824, Edmund Sage.

(4) Josiah, born in Middletown Upper Houses, November 20, 1806, died February 1, 1808.

(5) Manwell Russell, born in Middletown Upper Houses, November 27, 1808, died in Ithaca, April 13, 1840. He was in partnership with his brothers in Ithaca. He married, March 24, 1837, Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of William Phillips of Ithaca. She was born May 13, 1815, and died in Ithaca, November 20, 1838.

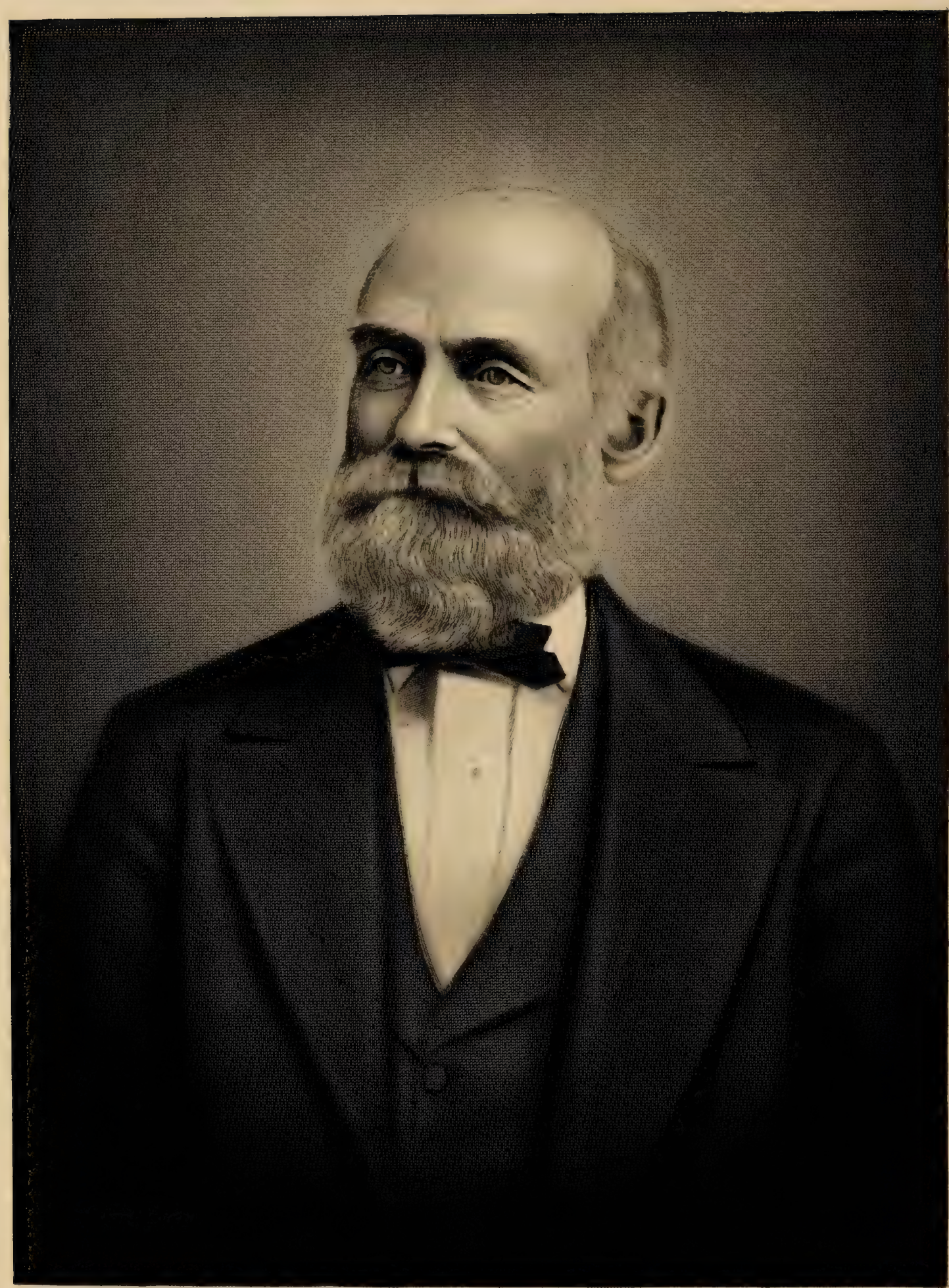
(6) Josiah Butler, born in Middletown Upper Houses, December 16, 1810, died in Ithaca, September 26, 1883. In company with his brothers, Timothy and Manwell, he founded the lumber and shipping business of Williams Brothers in Ithaca in 1827. He developed exceptional business ability and became a leader in the commercial and financial life of the city. In 1837 he organized the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Ithaca, and successfully conducted it until 1873, when it was merged with the First National Bank. He aided the organization and construction of the Cayuga and

Susquehanna Railroad and served for many years on its board of directors. He was State Senator from 1851 to 1855, and took an active part, with his friend, Ezra Cornell, in founding Cornell University, and was a member of the original board of trustees. For many years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a pioneer in the cause of temperance. He married, September 6, 1842, Mary H. Hardy, daughter of Charles Elias and Louisa (Walker) Hardy of Utica, New York. She was born in Utica, December 2, 1824, and died in Ithaca, November 25, 1911.

(7) Jehiel Edwards, born in Middletown Upper Houses, August 14, 1814, died in Ellsworth, Kansas, July 26, 1867, where he was engaged in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He married, September 15, 1847, Sarah Wheeler Park, daughter of Judson M. and Julia Park of Big Flats, New York, and died in Ithaca, September 21, 1906. She married (second), Edwin M. Weed.

(8) Chauncey Pratt, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* — Family data.)



Steel Engraving by McConn

E. P. Williams

WILLIAMS

Chauncey Pratt Williams, son of Josiah and Charity (Shaler) Williams, was born in Middletown Upper Houses, March 5, 1817, and died at Jerseyfield Lake, Hamilton County, New York, May 30, 1894. His youth was spent on his father's farm in Cromwell, where he attended school. He was of a studious nature and showed particular aptitude for mathematics and astronomy. At the age of sixteen he joined his brothers who had established the firm of T. S. Williams and Brothers in Ithaca, New York, and entered their employ as clerk. He spent his spare time in the study of financial and political economy and thus laid the foundation for his brilliant career as a banker and financier.

After a three-year apprenticeship in Ithaca he was transferred to the Albany branch of the company, then in charge of his brother, Josiah Butler Williams, and when the latter, because of ill health, was obliged to relinquish his duties and return to Ithaca, Chauncey Pratt Williams succeeded him as the representative of the firm in Albany.

The extensive lumber business, developed in the face of keen competition, by that time covered a large territory along the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, as well as in the central part of Connecticut from Hartford to Bridgeport, and under the management of Mr. C. P. Williams these large interests continued to grow and prosper. In 1839 Mr. Williams formed a partnership with his nephew, Mr. Henry W. Sage, and bought the Albany interests of the firm. This partnership lasted for many years and established a lifelong friendship between the two men. Eventually Mr. Sage purchased the entire lumber business and Mr. Williams entered upon his career as a banker in 1861, when he took charge of the Albany Exchange Bank. This was at the beginning of one of the most disastrous periods in the history of banking that the country has ever known. The capital of the bank was seriously impaired and the future of the institution looked hopeless. The task would have daunted a man of less ability, but Mr. Williams overcame all difficulties and re-established the bank on such a firm foundation that, when it became a National Bank in

1865, the entire capital was returned to the shareholders with fifty-four percent of the surplus earnings.

During the Civil War period the bank acted as agent of the Treasury Department in distributing the loans of the government to the people, and Mr. Williams, his prestige as a banker now fully established, continued as cashier of the National Albany Exchange Bank until 1872.

In 1885, when the National Albany Exchange Bank was reorganized as the National Exchange Bank of Albany, after having declared regular semi-annual dividends, its whole capital, with ninety-seven percent of surplus earnings was restored to the shareholders and Mr. Williams was again elected president. In 1887 he withdrew from this position to take charge of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank and remained at the head of this institution until his death.

Mr. Williams' ability as a writer on financial subjects was well known. In 1868, when chaos reigned in the financial world as a consequence of the Civil

War, he published a "Review of the Financial Situation of Our Country," which was widely read and discussed. In 1875 his paper on "Money, True or False," read before the Albany Institute, was so clearly and practically worded that it won universal commendation. In 1878 he contributed a series of papers to the "Albany Journal" on the greenback question, in which he took a strong stand against the theory of an unlimited paper issue then being advocated by the greenback Labor or National Party. Mr. Williams contended that this measure would demoralize currency and ruin the country's credit. So strong were his sentiments against the proposed inflation that he delivered several lectures on the subject and there is no doubt that his influence did much to check the movement. His paper, "Gold, Silver and the Coinage of the Silver Dollar," read before the Albany Institute in 1886, was subsequently published in pamphlet form. On October 13, 1887, at a meeting of the American Bankers' Association, he delivered an address on "National Banks and State Taxation," that established his reputation as one of the ablest financial

writers of the day. This paper dealt with the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in exempting the stocks of other corporations from taxation while levying taxes on the shares of national banks. Throughout his life Mr. Williams fought against this unjust taxation, believing that shareholders of national banks were discriminated against. He put the matter to the test in 1874 by refusing to pay the tax on the shares that he owned. A number of years of litigation was the result, but in the end he had the great satisfaction of having the United States Supreme Court sustain his position. In 1891 he published in pamphlet form "The Standard of Value" which attracted considerable attention and was also read before the Albany Institute.

Mr. Williams was a strong opponent of slavery, and when the Kansas Aid Society was founded in Albany in 1854, he was elected treasurer. Although he had no inclination for political office or power, his broad interest in the affairs of the city of Albany led him to accept the office of alderman from his ward in 1849 and 1850.

Mr. Williams was a founder of the Congregational Church of Albany and to the end of his life a generous contributor to its support. He took a keen and active interest in civic matters and could always be counted on to promote the success of any cause for the general welfare of the people. Albany lost in him one of its finest pioneer citizens.

Chauncey Pratt Williams married, in Whitesboro, New York, September 13, 1842, Martha Andrews Hough, daughter of Reuben and Ruth (Parmelee) Hough. She was born February 25, 1824, in Bristol, Connecticut, and died in Albany, May 5, 1911.

Children:

(1) Alice, born November 3, 1843; married (first), James Blinn Kelley; (second), Colonel Timothy Shaler Williams of New York City and Huntington, Long Island.

(2) Ruth Hough, born May 15, 1845, died March 13, 1877, in Albany.

(3) Frederick Stanley, born October 11, 1847, died September 9, 1870.

(4) Anna Martha, born May 7, 1853; married Robert Clarence Pruyn.

(5) Chauncey Pratt, II., born December 6, 1860; married March 9, 1886, Emma McClure of Albany.

(*Ibid.* — Family data.)